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BRITISH AND AMERICAN ORIGINS.

PEDIGREES FROM ULSTER.

BAIRDS, WAUCHOPS, COCHRANS, GIBSONS, WASSONS.

BY

R. M. SIBBETT.

BELFAST:
Printed by W. & G. BAIRD, Limited.
1931

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Sibbett, R. M.
British and American origins. Pedigrees from Ulster. Bairds, Wauchops, Cochrans, Gibsons, Wassons. Belfast, Ireland, W. & G. Baird, Ltd., 1931.
56 p. 24½cm.

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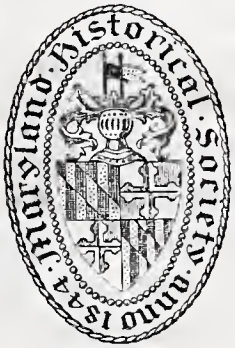
1.Baird family. 2.Wauchops family. 3.Cochran fam. 4.Gibson family. 5.Wasson family.

DO NOT



PURCHASE

April 1959

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PREFATORY REMARKS.

How this sketch came to be written is made clear in the opening chapter. Merely an effort to indicate the rise of a few of the many families to be found in these islands, also in the Overseas Dominions and the United States of America, it does not pretend to be complete in any respect. Volumes might be written about the origin and dispersion of those dealt with, but such a task must be left to someone having access to fuller information.

R. M. Sibbett.

Chapter I.

PROBLEM IN PEDIGREE.

Once upon a time, Miss Braddon, in one of her very entertaining novels, tells us, a young lord, despairing over the disappearance of a well-educated and good-looking girl, whom he loved but despised on account of her plebeian origin, consulted a spiritualistic medium as to her probable whereabouts, to receive this answer: "Go search for her among the dead." The meaning of this rather cryptic message was explained to him some hours later when he found the object of his affections weeping over her father's grave in a neighbouring churchyard.

Reminiscent of this story and the particular part of it indicated is a communication over the signature "Sam. P. Cochran, 33°" from the House of the Temple, the meeting place of the Supreme Council of the 33rd and last Degree of the Ancient and accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Southern Jurisdiction, Washington, D.C., United States of America, expressing a wish to be supplied with some information concerning his forebears in Ireland. He writes:

> Briefly, my great-great-grandfather was John Baird, who married Mary Carr, supposedly in New York State. He enlisted in the Revolutionary War in 1776 or 1777 at Fishkill, or White Plains, New York, and some record of his service is in the War Department archives of our country.
>
> Subsequently his three daughters married three men, respectively—Andrew Cochran, James Wasson and Samuel Gibson—two of whom (Cochran and Wasson) became my great grandfathers. These three men all enlisted in the revolutionary service. Baird, Cochran and Wasson were engaged in the bateau service which probably brought about the association that led to the marriages mentioned.
>
> The only dependable record is an old family letter which says, beyond giving these facts, that it is probable these families—Baird, Cochran and Wasson—came to America together as they all lived in New York before the Revolution. After the Revolution they moved to Pennsylvania for a short time and then on to Kentucky, where they settled and their descendants lived and some of them still live. I am one of their descendants; but many years ago I moved from Kentucky to Dallas, Texas, where I still reside.
>
> The point of my inquiry is whether you can refer me to authentic sources of information regarding families, bearing these names, who emigrated from the North of Ireland to the United States of America prior to the Revolution. My guess is that the forebears of these revolutionary men probably came to this country in the Hegira, which took place in the early days of the 18th century—about 1700 to 1720 or 1725.

Everyone can see that the difficulty here presented to the investigator is the entire absence of any definite hint as to the district in the home country from which any of the families mentioned by Br. Cochran emigrated. The field of discovery is, therefore, almost illimitably widened, for it takes in not only Ulster but the whole of Ireland and the United Kingdom. However, the likelihood—the very strong likelihood—is that all the people referred to came of Ulster stock, and, in order to test the probabilities in regard to the places in Ulster where their ancestors resided, we have largely to act upon the counsel given to the young lord in the opening paragraph and begin our search among the dead, or rather their memorials.

Chapter II.

BAIRDS DESCENDS FROM KINGS.

Prior to doing so let us quote relative to the first name given by Br. Cochran as belonging to one of his forebears, this illuminating excerpt from a book by the present writer, entitled, "On the Shining Bann":

> The Bairds like the Wards, Bartons, Burtons and others of the same pedigree are descended from the Irian kings of Ulster. Dispersing to different parts of the Empire and allying themselves with representatives of other vigorous peoples, most of them have built up great reputations in the literary, scientific, military and industrial worlds.

Hence it will be seen the Bairds are a Royal race whose origin takes us back to the dawn of Irish history, for kings of the Irian line to which they belong ruled Ireland during a period of 260 years or more and were particularly dominant in Ulster until the great fortress of Emania, now known as Navan Fort, in Armagh, fell.

Masonic interest centres round this event inasmuch as it led to the dispersal of the Red Branch Knights of Ulster who are credited with having prepared the way for not only the development of the Masonic, but also the origin of the Black Order in Ireland. Tradition on this point is that the Red Branch Knights, or Knights of the Scarlet Thread, descended from Zara, one of the twin sons of Judah by Tamar, and their progenitors, having lost the birthright by the judgment of Joseph, broke off from their brethren in Egypt and came to Ireland. However, this may be—fact or fiction—one thing stands out clear and indisputable, that the Bairds can trace their lineage back to the Red Branch Knights and the old kings of Ulster and Ireland. When Emania was destroyed—about the middle of the 4th century—the territory over which these monarchs ruled, known to historians as Ulidia, was reduced to an extent which embraced only the present County Down and the neighbouring parts of County Antrim and County Derry, or rather the eastern portion of Ulster, and while retaining the name of Ulidia got the additional appellation of Dalariada, this signifying that it was held by the descendants of Ariadhe, the 37th King of Ulster. The rulers of Ulidia and their subjects, mostly of their own race, suffered from repeated incursions both before and after

the English Invasion; but their culminating woe came when Hugh Buidhe O'Neill Prince of Tyrone, with his forces crossed the Bann in the 14th century and took possession of the Northern part of Ulidia, to which the name Clanaboy or Clandeboy, was given to immortalize the memory of the conqueror.

The Bairds derive their name from Bhaird, who descended from Eocha, second son of Sodban and grandson of Araidhe. In Irish Bhaird means "bard" and in Hebrew (baar) " was famous." Ward is another form of the same name. There are, however, several other spellings of the original surname, Bhaird, which are given in O'Hara's Irish Pedigrees, amongst them being those of Barton and Burton, also Bardin and Purdon.

The descendants of the Irian kings and princes, when ill-fortune visited them in their own land, crossed the sea to Scotland and there made new homes for themselves. In the course of time, when settled down in that country, they associated themselves with various forms of enterprise and not a few of them rose to positions of eminence. Before many years had passed their families branched out in many directions and sent off-shoots into England, there also to prosper. When Great Britain—North and South—began to colonize the waste parts of the sister isle, some of the descendants of the exiled princes and chiefs of Ulster returned to their homeland and, taking deep root, became fresh factors on the side of progress within its bounds. These included the Bairds, the Wards, and other scions of the same royal house.

Memorials of the dead, as viewed in burial places in the North of Ireland and beyond its border, supply us with traces of the migrations of these invaders or, more correctly, returned exiles—whose predecessors had once exercised sovereign sway in the North, and not there alone, but throughout the entire length and breadth of Ireland.

These memorials, in the case of the Bairds, are not only quite numerous but widely scattered. Earlier still, however, are records of the same people to which we may first refer.

The muster rolls of Antrim and Derry for 1630-1 contain these Baird names:—John Beard, Liberties of Derry, sword only; William Bayrd, sword and pike; Ninian Bard, sword only; Robert Beard, sword only; Thomas Bard, barony of Belfast, pike only; Alexander Beard, barony of Dungannon, sword only; John Bard, barony of Strabane, sword and pike; William Baird and John Baird, barony of Dungannon, no arms.

These names were differently spelled, evidently not by the persons to whom they belonged but by friends or officials acting upon a self-adopted phonetic system. The real spelling in each case should be Baird, the form predominant in present day print.

The districts in Tyrone, Donegal and Derry lying convenient to the Maiden City were also, at this time, fairly numerously occupied by families of the name of Carr, and, perhaps, it was a lady belonging to one of them who, as Br. Cochran states, became the wife of one of his forebears.

The register of Derry Cathedral includes these entries:—Marriage of Jennett Bard and John Ward, 14th May, 1658, Alderman Bamford and Alderman Simon Pitt and divers others being present. Marriage of John Barde and Jennett Young on 11th December, 1655, in the presence of William Lathum, Henry Tomson and others. Baptisms of Helinor Beard, daughter of Andrew Beard and Ann, his wife, on 13th December, 1684; and Francuss Beard, daughter of Thomas Beard and Susanna, his wife, on 30th August, 1695. Marriage (by publication) of Katherine Beard and John Armstrong on 10th December, 1663; Mary Beard, parish of Templemore, and James M'Kay, parish of Glendermott by Alexander Forster, curate, on 28th October, 1684; Jennett Beard and Andrew Keming on 21st November, 1661. Further baptism:—James, son of John Beard and his wife—on 26th August, 1669. Burial—Mary Baird, wife of James Beard, 23rd February, 1669.

The Hearth Money Rolls for 1669 give these names:—David Baird and William Baird, barony of Glenarm; Gilbert Baird, Lambeg; John Baird and Hugh Baird, Donegore, barony of Antrim; James Baird, John Baird, Hugh Baird and Thomas Baird, Dunluce; John Baird, Rashee; John Baird, same neighbourhood, County Antrim; Andrew Baird, Strabane, County Tyrone; James Baird, Liberties of Derry; John Baird, Camus, near Coleraine; William Baird, Islandeine, County Down; John Baird, David Baird, Dunboe, Coleraine; William Baird, Macosquin, Coleraine; Alexander Baird, Macosquin; James Baird, Desertoghill, County Derry; David Baird, Bally Carey, County Antrim; John Baird, Ballintoy, County Antrim; John Baird, Ballintoy; John Baird, Finvoy, Kilconway, County Antrim; Thomas Baird, Ballynascreen, Loughinshillin, County Derry.

A number of other families of the Baird name resided in various parts of the country outside these areas.

The roll of Protestant Housekeepers of 1740 gives these heads of Baird families in Donegal, Derry and Antrim :—William Baird, Carndonagh, Innishowen, County Donegal; James Baird, Ballymagehan, Carndonagh; William Baird, Termonbacea, County Derry; Alexander Baird, Templemore, Tyrkeery, County Derry; John Baird, James Baird and another John Baird. Middle-Allagh, Comber, near Derry City; John Baird, Ballykelly, Tamlaghtfinlagan, County Derry; William Baird, same neighbourhood; Daniel Baird, Anlow, Newtownlimavady; Thomas Baird, Termaquin, near Limavady; James Baird, Drumachose, Newtownlimavady, and Robert Baird, Drumgavney, Baltea, in the same county. These names were spelled differently, the majority in the form of "Beard," but here they are made uniform.

The late Mr. J. H. Kernohan, M.A., in a sketch of parts of County Derry, tells us that at this particular time or earlier there were difficulties about the occupation of farms owing to the increase of population. He goes on then to state that three parishioners because of this land hunger were disciplined by their Church for seeking from the landlord certain farms in Coagh (County Tyrone), owned by David Baird, James Clarke and George Clarke "over their heads."

In Leet's Directory of Gentlemen's Seats, 1814, are mentioned William Baird, Aughermoy, Dunamanagh, County Tyrone; and Charles Baird, Violet Hill, Killeshandra, County Leitrim

Dealing now with memorials of the dead we come, first of all, to Cardonagh Churchyard, County Donegal, where we find a stone recording that the remains of James Baird, who died in 1828, lie buried underneath, also those of his wife, Elizabeth. Templemore Churchyard, Derry City, contains a monument erected to perpetuate the memory of E. J. Baird and also of his wife Mary Patricia, who had been a daughter of Captain J. Hudson. E. J. Baird died in 1872.

In Hillsborough Churchyard there is a headstone erected on the top of a mound bearing this inscription: "Sacred to the memory of Hans Baird, who died on the 4th December, 1842, age 63 years. Kilmegan Churchyard, County Down, contains the remains of Andrew Baird, Hugh B. Baird, and their forebears. Over one of the graves in this peaceful enclosure is erected a headstone bearing the touching and significant record:

Memento Mori.

In memory of Hugh, drowned in Earl Annesley's lake, 12th August, 1836, aet 19; also Moses, died 1st June, 1853, aet 21, son of Andrew and Martha Baird of Castlewellan.

When those in love are snatched away,
Like tenderest flowers that first decay,
'Tis sweet to know that Jesus lives,
And feel that peace the Saviour gives.

Erected by his brother, Rev. James Baird, of St. John, New Brunswick, British North America.

In the remarkable vaults of St. Michan's Churchyard, County Dublin, lies the dust of another Baird family.

The saddest and yet the most glorious monument of all in connection with the Baird race, erected in the early part of the past century, is that which stands over the remains of Quartermaster William Baird and officers of the Second Battalion of the 59th Foot, at Tramore, County Waterford. The story that the wording upon it reveals is one severely tragic. In January, 1816, the " Sea Horse " transport, having on board the troops referred to, was driven by a raging storm into Tramore Bay. This occurred in the day-time. Striking the rocks, the vessel immediately went to pieces, and, as a result, 292 men and seventy-one women and children perished, only thirty men being saved. These survivors witnessed the remains of their comrades and relatives deposited in one vast grave. A handsome mausoleum was ordered to be placed over their last resting place and the work connected with it was finished in 1842. An inscription on one of the stones bore the names of the officers and recorded that Quartermaster Baird was thirty-nine years of age when he went down with the "Sea Horse"; also that at the time of the disaster all "were returning to their native land where they looked for solace and repose after all the toil and dangers they had endured for the security of the British Empire and the defence of Europe, when their lives were suddenly cut short by the awful dispensation of an all-wise but inscrutable Providence; but those gallant achievements, in which they bore so distinguished a part under the guidance of the illustrious Wellington, will never be forgotten, but shall continue to illuminate the historic page and animate the hearts of Britain to the most remote period of time."

A monument was also erected in the burying-ground of the parish church in the village of Tramore by the surviving officers,

Lieutenant-Colonel Austen and Lieutenant-Colonel Hogsted, who had recorded thereon the circumstances of the melancholy event, together with the places at which the battalion had served or gone into action in the Napoleonic Wars.

On the north side the names of the officers who had perished were given as :—Major Charles Douglas, Captain James Macgregor, Lieutenant and Adjutant Abraham Dent, Lieutenant William Neill, Lieutenant Robert Scott, Lieutenant James Geddes, Lieutenant William Gillespie, Ensign Andrew Ross, Ensign Roland F. Hill, Surgeon James Hagan, Assistant Surgeon Lambe and Quartermaster William Baird.

The inscription on the west side set forth that the battalion when raised in 1808 "accompanied Sir David Baird to Corunna, was conspicuously brave in the arduous campaign of Lieut.-General Sir John Moore, partook of the fate of the expedition of Walcheren; also bore a distinguished part in the principal actions that were fought on the Penninsula in 1813 and 1814 under the command of the illustrious Wellington, and finally participated in the renown of the ever memorable day of Waterloo, and the second surrender of the French capital."

A considerable number of the soldiers who lost their lives in the wreck of the "Sea Horse" were interred in the sands at a distance of a hundred yards from the sea.

Thus we find that the Bairds, while generations removed from the headship of their race in lovely Ulidia, and, indeed, much further from the rulership of Ireland, still retained the martial spirit. It was not, therefore, an unmerited tribute when the monument, memorial of one of them and his fellow officers and comrades in arms, bore in addition these closing words:

> Your heroic deeds, Brave Warriors, will never be erased from the pages of history, and though Cypress instead of laurels encircle your temples your cenotaph is erected in the bosoms of your countrymen.

Records of wills admitted to Probate in Ireland about the period in which the ancestors of Br. Samuel P. Cochran emigrated to the New World form another line along which we may try to trace the whereabouts of their original dwellings in the home-country. The places where the testators lived and the years when Probate of their wills was granted are given so that the probabilities in each case may be weighed in attempting to arrive at a right

conclusion in the matter. Here are the names of Bairds resident in Derry and Raphoe area, whose wills were legally established:

James Baird, Strabane, 1719; James Baird, Drumcarbit, parish of Cloncah, 1844; John Baird, Dunarge, parish of Macosquin, 1794; John Baird, Termaquin, parish of Drumnaclose, 1794; Samuel Baird, Liberties of the City of Derry, 1856; William Baird, Carboen, parish of Aghanloo, 1715; William Baird, Corbullion, parish of Aghanloo, 1747; William Baird, Thorny Hill, County Tyrone, 1778.

Wills of Bairds resident in Dromore, Newry and Mourne area were established by legal process on the following dates:—John Skeogh Baird, Dromore, 1734; John Baird, Dromore, 1740; Robert Baird, Donaghadee, 1781; David Baird, Tullymore, 1759; James Baird, Corcreany, 1807; John Baird, Dromore, 1720; Thomas Baird, Waringstown, 1816; Thomas Baird, Donacloney, 1829; Archibald Baird, Ballyteggart, 1843, and David Baird, Ballyteggart, 1846.

These additional wills of Bairds were established in County Derry on the dates indicated:—Francis Baird, Dunty Brine, Ballinascreen, 1794; William Baird, Tirerimin (Tircrevan), Magilligan, 1724; William Baird, Drumagore, Ballieagh (probably Bellaghy), 1779. The name is sometimes spelled "Beard."

Chapter III.

UNIONS WITH WAUCHOPS.

Ties were established by association and marriage between the Bairds and Wauchops of Niddrie, Scotland, over two hundred years ago. The Wauchops (or Wauchopes) belonged to a very distinguished race which has given many men to the service of the British Empire and also to the United States of America. Their surname is variously spelled, but it can always be very easily identified, even when most remote from the original. William Wauchope, who succeeded to the Niddrie estates in February, 1711, on the death of his father, Andrew, was the seventh son and the seventeenth child of his parents. He married in 1705, Margaret, eldest daughter of Gilbert Menzies, Pit-foddles, and, as one of the Ulster branch of the family informs us, died rather suddenly on 18th June, 1711, in his thirty-fifth year. His wife had died in the previous April and their only son Andrew was only five years old at his father's death. Five Protestants and five Papists had to be nominated as his tutors by William before his death. The names were :—Sir William Baird, of Newbyth, and John Baird, younger son thereof; John Wauchop, of Edmiston; Andrew Wauchop, his brother-german, and John Don, of Altenburn, the Protestants; Charles, Earl of Traquair; James Wauchop, merchant in Edinburgh; Gilbert Wauchop, doctor of medicine, his brother-german; Margaret Irving; Lady Pit-foddles, mother-in-law; William Menzies, of Pit-foddles, brother-in-law, the Papists.

The next contact established between the families of Baird and Wauchop was much nearer. Andrew Wauchop, who joined the 1st Dragoon Guards, fought at Minden in 1759 and became captain in 1796, led Alicia, daughter of William Baird, of Newbyth, and sister of Sir David Baird, the hero of Seringapatam, to the marriage altar in 1776. There were five sons and four daughters of this union. The eldest son, Andrew, as the family historian informs us, was killed at the Battle of the Pyrenees in 1813 when in command of the 20th Foot, and the second son, William, inherited the property. William was in the Army and became a lieutenant-colonel. He married in 1817 Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Baird of Newbyth, and knit the relationships of the two people's still closer. This member of the Wauchop family built the north-east

wing of the house in which he resided and employed the celebrated Hugh Miller as mason. Miller, although then a lad, is said to have carved some of the beautiful chimneys.

The same interesting history of the Wauchops refers to the service some of them performed with the Scottish Army in Ulster under Monroe, and also to an account of the court-martial or "Court of Warre, houlden by the Chief Officers of Sir James Montgomery at Portaferry" in March, 1642, for the trial of Sergeant Walter Kyle, accused of killing Lieutenant William Baird. This officer must have come with Monroe to Ulster where Captain Wauchop and many other officers received grants of land for services rendered.

The Wauchops became related by inter-marriage to the Maxwells, of Finnabrogue, Armagh, and Calderwood. Here we find another link of relationship coming into existence when James Wauchope, of Drumaglish, after the death of his second wife, Margaret Maxwell, married in December, 1664, Janie, "daughter of Hugh Coghran, Esq., Ardwhin, County Down." The issue by this union was at least one son, Hugh. James Wauchope died in 1678 and his widow wed Hugh Coghran (or Cochran), of Wood Grange, County Down, presumably her cousin. John Wachobb (or Wauchope), of whom little information is obtainable, was united in marriage to Margaret Gibson in the Presbyterian Church at Lisburn in 1691. To them a son was born in 1695, who may have been a nephew of James. Wauchopes (or Waughops) were among the earlier settlers in Maryland, and their descendants may be found scattered to-day throughout the great American Union.

Chapter III.

SINCE PLANTATION DAYS.

The Bairds, as we have seen, began to return to Ireland in Plantation days, and spread over Antrim and Down, while sending off-shoots into Tyrone, Derry, Donegal and other parts of their old homeland.

The Sixmile River district, one of the most fertile and industrial parts of County Antrim, was occupied by several Baird families. One of these identified with Randalstown made outstanding progress and supplied the heads of the great printing and publishing firm of W. & G. Baird, Ltd., Belfast. The original proprietors of this widely-known concern have passed away, but principal of those who have succeeded them is that worthy Knight, Sir Robert Baird, Deputy-Lieutenant, whose hospitality is as boundless as his energy and enterprise. In a reference to the Bairds, of Randalstown, the writer in his volume, " On the Shining Bann," states:

> The go-ahead printing firm of W. & G. Baird prospered so well through the ability and resourcefulness of its originators that they ventured upon the issue of a newspaper at a time when everybody was giving mind and thought to the thrilling situation created by the Franco-Prussian War. The "Belfast Telegraph," which came into existence in such circumstances, has wonderfully developed since those eventful days, and with it are associated the "Irish Daily Telegraph" and a number of other widely-read journals. These publications, profusely illustrated and full of highly attractive matter, are all under the personal control of Sir Robert Baird, D.L., described quite recently as the Prince of Newspaperdom.

Major William Baird, F.R.G.S., J.P., second son of William S. Baird, principal founder of the firm of W. & G. Baird, and brother of Sir Robert Baird, is also one of the managing proprietors of that big concern. Having travelled in many countries, he is well acquainted with their conditions, social, economic and political. During the Great War he was identified with the coast defences of the United Kingdom and proved as popular as he was energetic and watchful.

The Bairds, of Randalstown, as shown in the volume, " On the Shining Bann," became related to the Courtenays in the latter part of the past century, when George Baird, one of the founders of W. & G. Baird, wed a daughter of their house residing in the same

neighbourhood. Sampson H. Courtenay, a brother of this lady, spent some time in the Northern capital and later went to Butte, Montana where he acquired considerable property and resided until his death.

The Courtenays descend from Sir John Courtenay, of Devon, a forebear of the Chichesters, Earls of Belfast, who played a prominent part in the social and political life of Ulster during Plantation days and subsequently. The Right Hon. William Moore, K.C., Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland, is connected on his mother's side with the same Courtenay family, particularly the branch of it formerly resident near Innisrush, County Derry, and so links up, though somewhat remotely, with the Randalstown Bairds, who have succeeded so well in the metropolis of Ulster.

Returns published in 1878 showing the owners of land in Ireland—not mere occupiers—contain these names belonging to Baird families:—County Tyrone—Andrew Baird, Aughtermoy, Donemana, 358 acres; James Baird, Creganglebe, Donemanagh; James Baird, Inchkenney, Strabane; Joseph Baird, Kileen, Newtownstewart; Thomas Baird, Inchkenney, Strabane; representatives of William Baird, Aughtermoy, Dunamanagh. County Derry—representatives of Daniel Baird, Derry; John E. Baird, Caw, Waterside, Derry; Joseph Baird, Caw, Waterside, Derry. County Monaghan—Stephen Baird, Annamartin, Smithborough. County Donegal—William Baird, Drumnahoagh, Letterkenny; James Baird, same townland; representatives of Daniel Baird (Chancery). County Armagh—George Baird, Carryhugh, Keady. County Antrim—James Baird, Doagh; James Baird, also resident in the same neighbourhood.

The Bairds, as we have seen, occupied in years long gone distinguished positions in Scotland, and, according to a very well-known and useful volume on nomenclature and titles, "Who's Who," they still take a strong lead in the life and activities of that historic land. First on the list is Lord Stonehaven, son of the late Sir Alexander Baird, Bart., who until quite recently was Governor-General of Australia. His brother, Brigadier-General Alexander Walter Frederic Baird, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., formerly of the Gordon Highlanders and secretary of the Carlton Club, London, was killed, on 20th February, 1931, in a motor collision on the main London road between Basingstoke and Winchester. His mother was Maria, daughter of the first Baron Haldon. He served in the South African War and was mentioned four times in dispatches.

He also took part in the Mohamed Expedition in 1908, and in the Great War from 1914 till its close in 1918. For his services in this period he was mentioned nine times in dispatches. Later he was employed in a Diplomatic capacity in Madrid and Constantinople.

The Church, too, includes Bairds among its ministers in Scotland, one of them being the Rev. Alexander Baird, M.A., B.Sc., D.D., Professor of Divinity and Biblical Criticisms in King's College, University of Aberdeen. A contemporary of his in Ireland is the Rev. W. J. Baird, B.A., minister of Agnes Street Presbyterian Church, Belfast, who, of Tyrone upbringing, became Moderator of Belfast Presbytery.

Sir David Baird, 4th Baronet of Newbyth, identified with the Gordon Highlanders, is by his mother, Ellen Stuart, an immediate descendant of the 12th Baron Blantyre. He married Lilian Gertrude, daughter of Major-General James Davidson, large landed proprietor. Brigadier-General Edward William David Baird, C.B.E., is a member of the Jockey Club, London. Sixth son of the late William Baird, of Elie, he joined the 10th Hussars and served with the Imperial Yeomanry in the South African War; also in the Great War from 1914 until 1917. He married in 1893 Millicent Bessie, second daughter of Major-General Sir Stanley Clarke, G.C.V.O.

Major-General Harry Beauchamp Baird, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., formerly of the 12th Bengal Cavalry, Indian Army, is the only surviving son of the late Colonel A. W. Baird, C.S.I., F.R.S., R.E., of Palmer's Cross, Elgin. For gallant service in Tirah in 1897-8 he received a medal with two clasps. During the Great War, from 1914 to 1918, he was mentioned six times in dispatches. He also received the "Croix de Guerre avec Palm." His distinguished services in the Afghan War, 1919, were rewarded with a medal with clasp, and in the operations at Zhob in 1920 with an additional clasp. He married in 1915 Ethel Mary Frances, daughter of Captain Andrew E. Caldicott, Oxford.

Captain Henry Hume Chisholm Baird, D.S.O., late of the Buffs, and son of the late Alexander Baird, of the Willows, Wicklambreaux, Canterbury, served in the South African War. He was mentioned in dispatches and received the Queen's Medal with four clasps, also the King's medal with two clasps. He, moreover, served in the Great War till 1915, when he retired owing to ill-health. He married Margot, daughter of the late John Kerr.

Sir James Hozier Gardiner Baird, of Saughton Hall, Midlothian, 9th baronet, formerly belonged to the Southern Highlanders and later joined the Bedfordshire Regiment. He was wounded at Neuve Chapelle in the Great War. During his service he was mentioned a number of times in dispatches, and ultimately received the Military Cross. His mother, the Hon. Arabella Rose Evelyn Hozier, was a daughter of the 1st Baron Newlands. John L. Baird, son of the Minister of the West Parish Church, Helensburgh, Scotland, is the inventor of the televisor. Nathaniel Hughes John Baird, R.O.I., an Associate of the Union Internationale des Beaux Arts et des Lettres, was born at Yetholm, Roxburghshire, and at present resides near Lewes, Sussex. He is the compiler of several publications devoted to portraits and animals.

William Arthur Baird, D.L., second son of Sir David Baird, 3rd baronet of Newbyth, and the Hon. Ellen Stuart, succeeded to the estates of the 12th Lord Blantyre. Member of several clubs, he resides at Gordon, Berwickshire, and has to wife Lady Constance Evelyn Conyngham, third daughter of the Marquis of Conyngham. William James Baird, Master of the Cottesmore Hounds, is a son of William Baird, of Elie, Fife, and Cambusdoon, Ayrshire. He served with the 12th Royal Lancers from 1914 to 1918. In the latter year he married Muriel Callander. He resides at Deanscroft, Oakham. William Baird, manager of the Burns-Laird Line, was elected chairman of the Dublin Port and Docks Board in 1925. Going to Dublin from Derry he rose at once to eminence in the shipping world.

Other branches of the original Baird family are to be found, not only in Great Britain but also in different parts of the British Oversea Dominions and the New World, every one of them carrying on in keeping with their princely lineage.

Chapter V.

ON THE FIELD OF FAME.

Taking a volume on National Biography, published in the United States of America, as our guide, we find a number of Bairds receiving very honourable notice.

There we learn that Absolom Baird, a Union soldier, was born at Washington, Pennsylvania, on 20th August 1824, and died on 14th June, 1905. He was the son of William and Nancy (Mitchell) Baird. His father was a distinguished member of the Pennsylvania Bar, and his grandfather was Dr. Absolom Baird, who became Surgeon-General in the Revolutionary Army. His great-great-grandfather was Lieutenant John Baird, who participated in the Forbes Expedition against the French and Indians at Fort Duquesne in 1758. Charles Washington Baird, born on 28th August, 1828, died on 10th February, 1887. Presbyterian clergyman and historian, he was the second son of Robert Baird and Fermine (Du Boisson) Baird, who resided at Princton, New Jersey. Henry Carey Baird, born on 10th September, 1825, died on 30th December, 1912. Son of Thomas J. Baird and Eliza Carey, resident at the United States Arsenal, Bradesburg, Pennsylvania, he became connected with the publishing business. His grandfathers, Henry Baird and Matthew Carey, were both Irish political refugees to America, and it is recorded that their Celtic love of contest and vigour in debate were prominent characteristics of himself throughout a long life.

Presbyterian clergyman, Henry Martyn Baird, son of Robert Baird and Fermine (Du Boisson) Baird and brother of Charles Baird, was born at Philadelphia on 17th January, 1832, and died on 11th November, 1906. He was the author of various works. Matthew Baird, born in 1817, died in 1887. Of Scotch-Irish stock, he first saw the light near Derry and became a locomotive builder. The family, of which he was one, emigrated to America in 1821. Robert Baird, who died in March, 1863, was born on a Pennsylvanian farm in October, 1798, and belonged to a Scottish family which had reached America by way of Northern Ireland. He entered the Presbyterian ministry. His father, Robert Baird, a soldier in the army of Washington, at the conclusion of the

Revolution, bought several hundred acres of virgin forest and dwelt upon them with his wife, Elizabeth (Reeves) Baird. The clergyman mentioned married Fermine Du Boisson, a young lady of Huguenot descent. Samuel John Baird, born 17th September, 1817, died on 10th April, 1893. His father was the Rev. Thomas Dixon Baird, and his mother Esther (Thompson) Baird, who resided at Newark, Ohio. His early years were spent at Pittsburgh, where he helped his father in the publishing of the "Christian Herald" (U.S.A.). He entered the Presbyterian ministry and served his Church well. Spencer Fullerton Baird, son of Samuel Baird and Lydia (M'Funn Biddle) Baird, was born at Reading, Pennsylvania, on 3rd February, 1823, and died on 19th August, 1888. He was the third of a family of seven children, all of whom, it is recorded, reached maturity with a degree of personal distinction. His father was a man of culture and ability and a lawyer by profession. Spencer became a distinguished zoologist, and is described as a man slightly over six feet and of robust build.

On the Field of Fame Bairds were ever ready to sacrifice themselves on behalf of freedom. The Great War, when it came with desolating fury, was no exception in their case, for many of their name volunteered to serve in different parts of the world. Bairds who made the supreme sacrifice in that great struggle were :—

Alexander Baird, H.M.S. Vanguard, who sank with his ship on the 9th July, 1917; Alexander Baird, Rifleman, born in Sunderland, Durham, 1st Batt. Royal Irish Rifles, who was killed in action in France on 2nd October, 1918; Andrew Baird, Private, 2nd Batt. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who was killed in action in France on 20th October, 1914; David Baird, Mosside, County Antrim, Private, 11th (Service) Batt. Highland Light Infantry, who was killed in action in France on 25th September, 1915; David Baird, Belfast, Rifleman, 15th Batt. Royal Irish Rifles, who was killed in action in France on 1st July, 1916; Eugene David Baird, who died of wounds on 6th July, 1916; James Baird, Conleigh, County Donegal, Private, 11th Batt. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who was killed in action in France on 1st July, 1916; James Baird, Larne, County Antrim, Rifleman, 12th Batt. Royal Irish Rifles, who was killed in action in France on 16th October, 1916; James Annett Baird, Dublin, Private, 10th Batt. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who was killed in action in France on 13th November, 1916; James Fitzhenry Baird, Dublin, Private, Royal Army Medical Corps, who died at Salonika on 1st November, 1917; James Frederick Baird, Dublin,

Private, 1st Batt. the London Regiment, who was killed in action in France on 16th June, 1917; John Baird, Belfast, Rifleman, 14th Batt. Royal Irish Rifles, who was killed in action in France on 7th February, 1917; John Baird, Kill, County Down, Private, 9th Batt. Royal Irish Fusiliers, who was killed in action in France on 1st July, 1916; John Galbraith Baird, Killygordon, County Donegal, Sapper, Royal Engineers (33rd Divisional Signal Company, Royal Engineers), who died of wounds in France on 19th November, 1917.

Leonard Barron Baird, England, Captain, Doctor, Royal Army Medical Corps, Territorial Force (att. 1/10 Manchester Regiment), who was killed in action in France on 20th April, 1917, age 29, having been twice mentioned in despatches and received as decoration the Military Cross; Robert Baird, Killaloe, County Clare, Private, 5th Batt. Royal Irish Regiment, who was killed in action in France on 1st June, 1918; Robert Baird, Waringstown, County Down, Private, 9th Batt. Royal Irish Fusiliers, who was killed in action in France on 1st July, 1916; Robert Baird, Wicklow, Lance-Corporal, 5th Batt. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who died of wounds in France on 29th April, 1916; Robert Baird, Ireland, Private, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who, aged 30, was killed in action in France on 27th April, 1916; Samuel Baird, Ballymacarrett, County Down, Private, 1st Batt. Royal Irish Fusiliers, who was killed in action in France on 16th November, 1914; Samuel Baird, Belfast, Sergeant, 1st Batt. Royal Irish Rifles, who was killed in action in France on 24th November, 1916; Thomas Baird, Limavady, County Derry, Lance-Corporal, 10th Batt. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who was killed in action in France on 1st July, 1916; William Baird, Wigan, Lancashire, Rifleman, 14th Batt. Royal Irish Rifles, who was killed in action in France on 16th August, 1917; William Baird, 2nd Lieutenant, 1st Batt. Liverpool Regiment, who was killed in action on 15th September, 1918; and William Baird, Shankill, Belfast, Private, 9th Batt. Royal Irish Fusiliers, who was killed in action in France on 16th August, 1917.

Chapter VI.

MORE LIGHT FROM THE WEST.

More light is thrown upon the Baird families of Ireland, Scotland and America by communications from Mrs. Fermine Baird Catchings, Garden Estates, Long Island, New York. The early part of this lady's correspondence led to the insertion of a paragraph in the "Belfast Telegraph" of 2nd May, 1909, as follows:—

> Mrs. Fermine Baird Catchings, Garden Estates, Long Island, New York, wrote us some time ago and has again written to the American Consul in Belfast (the Hon. S. S. Knabenshue) desiring some particulars regarding her Irish ancestors. She states that her ancestor, Robert Baird, the temperance missionary, was a descendant of Mr. James Baird, who went to America from County Tyrone in 1720. He was supposed to be a descendant of the Rev. John Baird, who was a chaplain in the Earl of Argyll's Army. This reverend gentleman preached for some time at Dervock, Co. Antrim, according to Reid, the Presbyterian historian, and was a member of the first Presbytery in Ireland, but his name is not included in the list of ministers recorded at the time of Oliver Cromwell's visit. It is not known what became of him, and any information as to whether or not he returned to Scotland will be gladly received. Mrs. Catchings is anxious to obtain the connecting links between the aforesaid Rev. John Baird and Mr. James Baird of County Tyrone.

Writing on 18th February, 1919, to the Rev. W. J. Baird, Belfast, to whom she had evidently been referred after her first letter, Mrs. Catchings stated:—

> The reason I insist on the Rev. John Baird as an ancestor is because of the ministers, teachers and missionaries belonging to the Irish branches. My father was a minister and had three brothers ministers. Uncle Robert was a minister and a missionary. There is a biography written by his son, Henry Martyn Baird, who passed away last summer. He had been Professor of Greek and Latin in the New York College for over forty years. The given names (a list enclosed) in my line are, or ought to be, helpful, for they are different from the Scotch. They are Alexander, Moses, Robert and James.

Mrs. Catchings then refers to a legend handed down, but seeming to her altogether improbable, to the effect that one of her ancestors, John Gregor Baird, a bard, had estates left to him by a wealthy patron. He had four sons, James, Robert, William and John, and two daughters—all in Scotland. His son, John, it was stated had gone to Ireland where three sons and several daughters

were born to him. The second of the sons went to America. Here we find further confirmation, though legendary, of the origin of the Baird name. A footnote to Mrs. Catchings' letter, added by the Rev. W. J. Baird, states that the legend in his own home neighbourhood made three brothers come over with the Rev. John Baird, one of them settling in Antrim, another in Donegal and a third in Tyrone.

The list forwarded by Mrs. Catchings to aid research work contained this information :—

(1) Francis Baird of County Antrim, whose son John (2)—born 1703, died 1750—married Mary Cullen and had seven children. One of these, John (3) married Elizabeth Dickson and had eight children. Of these Thomas Dickson Baird married Isabella M'Kay; John married Rosanna Henry; Moses, who died in Ireland, had two sons, James and John. John came to South Carolina with his family about 1815. He died there of fever. His widow and children went with Thomas Dickson Baird to Pittsburgh. The two sons of Moses came over with their Uncle John.

David Baird, born 1774, died 1854. He had six sons, George, John, James, Thomas, David and Alexander, and three daughters, Catherine, Margaret and Isabella. The sons came to America about 1844, supposedly from Belfast or Dublin, where it was believed that they had uncles, James and John, and carried beautiful Irish walking sticks. William Baird, born 1792, at Fermaquin, twenty miles from Derry, married Isabella Morrison, from Newtown. He with his grandmother, formerly Miss Henry, and five sisters came over in 1816. One of his sisters had married and come over about 1812.

William Baird served under Henry Walker at the Siege of Derry, being a young man in 1690. His great-grandson, William, was elder in the Presbyterian Church at Drumacose, parish of Balteagh. He was eighty years old when he followed his grandchildren to America. His brothers were James, Henry, John, and his sister was Mrs. Taggart. John Baird, born in 1725, had a son, Alexander. Thomas Baird died in Newtown, Ireland, in 1780. His sons James, Robert, John, Thomas and William came to America.

John Baird, son of James Baird, of Strabane, County Tyrone, settled in Christiana Hundred, Newcastle, Co. Delaware, 1725. My record says his sons were Robert, Thomas, John, William and James. His wife Rebecca, with her son, Robert, was in Ireland in 1729, executing deeds of law and release on behalf of her husband for his interest in his father's estate. This John Baird I am very much interested in. There was a grandson, Francis, in this line.

Three sons of Gilbert Baird, Auchmeddin (Scotland) went to Ireland. Was the Rev. John Baird one of them? Can you find out anything of the elder Moses Baird, who lived at or near Lifford, County Donegal? Also John Baird or Beard, of Glenarm, who died in 1716? Widow Eleanor was his administratrix and David Beard and James Wilson were bondsmen. I think the Wilsons and Francis came over to America at the same time with my ancestors. There were several intermarriages in Counties Down, Tyrone and Antrim.

Mrs. Catchings repeats her request concerning a record of the family of Rev. John Baird, and adds :—

> One record came from N.W. Ireland, near Killala Bay. Henry Carey Baird, born 1825, was the son of Henry Baird who married Miss Carey. Both were refugees. The father of Matthew Baird, born near Londonderry in 1817 had a brother said to be in possession of a record going back to Sir James Baird in 1660, but he would not answer letters. William Baird, of Newtownlimavady, married Martha Henry and came over in 1817. His children were Elizabeth, William, Samuel, James, John, Henry and Anne. John Baird, junior, came from Londonderry in 1720. His sons were Robert, John, Moses and James, and his daughters Elizabeth, Jane, Margaret, and Anne.

To Mr. J. H. Kernoghan, M.A., brother-in-law of the late Mr. Andrew Stewart, managing editor of the "Belfast Telegraph," Mrs. Catchings wrote under date 16th August, 1909, a letter in which she stated :—

> What I really know of my ancestor was that he came from Newtown, Londonderry, about 1720. His sons were Robert, John, Moses, and James, and his daughters were Elizabeth, Jane, Margaret, and Anne. His wife was Margaret Brown. I don't know whether his name was James or Moses. He came to Piqua, Lancaster, County Pennsylvania. His brothers were supposed to be John, Moses, Robert and Thomas, but this I do not know. Alexander seems to have been a favourite name.
>
> There was a John Baird, son of James Baird, of Strabane, County Tyrone in Christiana Hundred, Newcastle, County Delaware, in 1728. His wife was Rebecca. She was in Ireland in 1729 with her son Robert when she executed deeds of lease, 4th July, 1729, under power of attorney for her husband, because of his interest in his father's estate. His sons are supposed to have been Robert, Thomas, John and William. He may also have been James' father or brother as there was also a James Baird, of Strabane. According to James Baird residing at Raphoe, County Donegal, all the Bairds in Ireland spring from three brothers, John, William and David Baird, who came from Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, at or about the time of the Plantation of Ulster. If so they are probably derived from the Bairds of Killienzie who possessed Maybole in the 16th century. There is a line over here that I think must connect with mine in Ireland as they both have Moses and James in common. This is the line in which John, the son of Francis, married Mary M'Cully.

The Francis Baird, of Bunty Brine, Ballinascreen, County Derry, whose will, as stated above, was registered in 1794, may have been of the same family as the Francis about whom Mrs. Catchings inquired.

These excerpts from the correspondence of that lady supply some interesting family links which may be useful to Br. Cochran in his particular line of investigation.

To-day there are three or four families of the Baird name in Derry City, and about fifty families and firms of the same name in the City of Belfast. Baird families are also to be found widely scattered over the whole Northern Province, all of them industrious, enterprising and on the side of good citizenship.

Chapter VII.

ROYAL RACE OF COCHRANS.

The Cochranes, like the Bairds, are well represented in various spheres of life, and the countries wherein they have made their abode owe much to their genius as well as their enterprise. Different branches of the family have followed phonetic principles of their own just as different branches of other families have done, and so we find the name spelled in a variety of ways, even in the same neighbourhood. For instance, we have Cochran, Coghran, Cochrane and Cocherane, most of the variations affecting the consonants in the centre, where they become "Ch," "CK," or "Gh," and introducing a final "e" which is not heard in pronunciation. The "Ck" appears to have taken the place of "Ch" or "Gh" because of the difficulty experienced in pronouncing the "Och" or "Ogh" gutturally as done by the native Irish and in some parts of Scotland.

The only trace of Cochran among the Irish pedigrees is to be found in the line of Heber, one of the three sons of Milesius, who left issue, the other two being Ir and Heremon. Heber, the first monarch of Ireland, was slain by Heremon, 1698, B.C. O'Hara states that Corcrain (meaning red) was a descendant of Amruadh on the Carroll stem, and that this name was Anglicised Corcoran and Coghrane. Hence the Cochranes are also of Royal lineage.

Taking the muster rolls of Derry, Donegal and Antrim for 1630-31 we find these names amongst many others: George Cogheran, sword only; John Cogheran, sword only; Robert Cogheran, sword only; James Cogheran, no arms; Robert Cogheran, sword only; Robert Cogheran, no arms, within the Liberties of Derry; John Cochorne, sword only; James Cloheran, sen., and James Cloheran, jun., sword and snaphance, within Derry City; John Cocheran, Raphoe, Donegal, sword only; Thomas Cocheran, sword only; William Cougheran, sword only, in Donegal; James Cocheran, sword and callineur; John Coherane, sword and pike; William Tocheran, no arms, in barony of Strabane, Tyrone. John Coghran and Robert Coghran resided at Ards in County Down and bore sword and pike. The names Cloheran and Tocheran are clearly misspellings of Cochran.

The Hearth Money Rolls of 1663 contain quite a number of Cochran names introducing variations in spelling. Most of the people to whom these names refer resided at and around Derry and in parts of County Antrim and Donegal. Here are some of the Cochrans of the year indicated: Andrew Cochran, Dumfle, Balliaghan, near Coleraine; John Cochran, Aghadoey, between Coleraine and Kilrea; James Cochran, Moyagin, Lisnakerrill (Lisnacarroll, meaning Fort of Carroll); Robert Cochran and George Cochran, Glendermott, Kilchera; Widow Cochran, Glendermott; John Cochran, Gorticross, near Derry; John Cochran, Kernakill, Glendermott; William Cochran, Dunboe, near Coleraine; George Cochran, Moboy, Gorticross, Faughanvale; Ninian Cochran, Moboy, Faughanvale; and Hugh Cochran, Tully, Faughanvale.

The list of Protestant housekeepers for the year 1740 includes these Cochran names:—Mr. Cocheran, Fawn, Crislogh, Ennishowen; Thos. Cochran, Tondragee, Fawn, Ennishowen, County Donegal; John Coghran, Creevagh, Templemore, County Derry; John Cochran, Derry City; Robert Cochran, Templemore, County Derry; Andrew Cochran, Comber, Tyrkeering, County Derry; James Cochran, Killaloo, Comber, near Derry City; Alexander Cochran, Tyrgleeson, Banagher, County Derry; James Cochran, Warbleshinny, Glendermott, County Derry; John Cochran, Ballyshesky, Glendermott; John Cochran, Gorticross, Glendermott; Samuel Cochran, William Cochran, of the same neighbourhood; John Cocheran, Maydoon, Glendermott; John Cochran, of the same district; Robert Crochran, Carrowkill, Glendermott; Richard and Andrew Cochran, of the same district; John Cochran, Kilkeeragh, Glendermott; John Cochran, Lisahally, Glendermott; Thos. Cochran, Mobee; Joseph Cochran, Faughanvale; Richard Cochran, Faughanvale; Robert Cochran, Richard Cochran and John Cochran, Faughanvale; Samuel Cochran, Cloghole, Faughanvale; John Cochran, Arregarvan, Newtownlimavady; William Cochran, Drummond, Newtownlimavady; Widow Cochran, of the same neighbourhood; John Cochran, Drumachosem, Newtownlimavady; Ben Coughran, Kilone, Coleraine; James Coughran, Kilone, Coleraine; John Coughran, Dunboe, Coleraine; Jeane Coughrone, Dunboe; James Coughron, Dunboe; Thomas Coughron, Coleraine; David Coughron, Coleraine; Isaac Coughron, Coleraine; Peter Coughron, Coleraine; John Coughron, Macosquin, Coleraine; John Coughron, Macosquin; James Coughron, Macosquin; James Coughron, Macosquin; Robert Coughron, Aghadoey; James

Coughron, Aghadoey; Samuel Coughron, Aghadoey; Robert Coughron, Aghadoey; Samuel Coughron, Ballyrashane, Coleraine; George Cogheran, Ballywillan, County Antrim; William Coghran, Ballywillan; Samuel Coghran, Ballywillan; Ephraim Coghran, Billy, Dunluce; Robert Coghran, Billy, Dunluce; Samuel Coghran, Billy; Adam Coghran, Billy; Robert Coghran, Derekeghan, Dunluce; Thomas Coghran, Clogh, Kilconway, County Antrim; Widow Coghran, Magheraloughinsillan; Widow Coughran, Drumall, Toome; and William Coughran, Drumall, Toome.

Leet's Directory of Gentlemen's Seats, Dublin, 1814, mentions James Coghran, Coghranstown, Buncrana; and Alexander Cocheran, Movenis, Garvagh, County Derry.

Memorials of the dead and also of the living acquaint us with a very considerable number of people of Cochran blood. First among these let us take the records connected with Derry Cathedral, in which successive generations both in the city and the district have been baptized, married and mourned. Among the dead we find mention made of James Coughran, buried in the grounds attached to the Cathedral on the 30th June, 1642; James Coughran, interred in the same sacred spot on the 27th July, 1642; Isabell Coughran, buried on the 8th May, 1664; Jennett, wife of Robert Coughran, interred on 3rd August, 1663; Hugh Coghran, buried on 21st January, 1684; James, son of Thomas Coughran, buried on 22nd July, 1677; John, son of Thomas Cochran and Elizabeth, his wife, buried on 17th July, 1684; Anne, daughter of Thomas Coughran, buried 24th December, 1661; daughter of Thomas Coughran, interred 26th February, 1663; the wife of Thomas Coughran, interred 25th May, 1673; Anne, daughter of Thomas Cougharan, buried March, 1673; Robert Cougharan, buried 30th June, 1662; William Coughran, Upper Cregan, buried at Long Tower, 25th March, 1661; and William, son of Thomas Coughran and Giles, his wife, buried 3rd September, 1669.

The following births, recorded, refer to people of the Cochran name now among the dead :—Anne, daughter of Thomas Coughran, born 9th March, 1673; James, son of Thomas Coughran, born 5th May, baptized 10th May, 1660; Jennette, daughter of Thomas Coughran, baptized 10th December, 1661, in the presence of John Gibson and others; John, son of Thomas Coughran, baptized 31st March, 1662, in the presence of Catherine Gibson and others, described as gossips (a name then used for witnesses); John and Margaret, children of Robert Coughran, baptized 27th May, 1673;

Mary, daughter of Thomas Coughran, baptised 18th March, 1657; Robert, son of Robert Couran (evidently spelled by the registrar) and Elizabeth, his wife, baptized 17th December, 1668; Agnes, daughter of Thomas Coughran, born 16th November, baptized 20th November, 1686; Mary, daughter of Thomas Coughran, baptized 18th March, 1657: William, son of Thomas Coughran and Giles, his wife, baptized 15th July, 1669; Ann, daughter of Thomas Cougheran, baptized 9th March, 1673; William, son of Thomas Cougheran and his wife Elizabeth, baptized 16th November, 1679; another child of Thomas Couchran and his wife, baptized 18th November, 1679; and Robert Coughran, baptized 16th March, 1664.

These marriages are also recorded in the register of Derry Cathedral, parish of Templemore, and allude to people of the same name, the dates referring to the publication of the banns:—Jane Coughran and George Kile (Kyle), 6th October, 1658. William Mitchell, parish of Toboyne, and Jane Coughran, parish of Foghanvale (Faughanvale). This couple were married on the 13th January, 1697, by John Spottiswood. William Ross, parish of Vaughan Vale (Faghanvale) and Margaret Coughran, parish of Glendermott, June, 1654. Patrick Gordon and Margaret Coghran, both of the parish of Templemore, March, 1697. This couple were married by Mr. Forbis on the 3rd February, 1697. David Orr and Mary Coughran, 19th June, 1662; Robert Coughran and Jennette M'Kiver, January, 1659; Robert Coughran and Elizabeth Robinson, 9th February, 1663; Thomas Coughran and Giles Dowglees, both of Derry City, 13th December, 1655. Thomas Coughran and Richard Coughran are noted as present on several occasions as "gossips" when baptisms and weddings took place. Before leaving Derry City, the fame of which has gone round the world because of the resistance shown by those who had flocked into it prior to the Siege in 1688, it may be mentioned that John Cochran was one of the residents who signed an address expressive of loyal attachment to the Throne and person of William III, congratulating him upon his successful landing in England and peaceful occupation of the Throne, rendered vacant by the flight of James, and thanking him for the great deliverance achieved for the Maiden City, under the command of Kirke.

One of the documents on which the name Cochran is still met with in Ireland to-day is the List of Adjudications in favour of the (A.D.) 1649 Officers, long preserved in the office of the Chief Remembrancer of the Exchequer, Dublin. These adjudications, formerly denominated "the 49 lots," refer to the grants of land

in lieu of arrears owing to the commissioned officers who had served Charles II or Charles I in the Irish wars prior to 5th June, 1649. The officers so rewarded included Lieut.-Colonel Hugh Cockeran, Lieut.-Colonel Hugh Cochran and Lieut.-Colonel Hugh Coghran, also Richard Coghran. It might seem that there was only one lieutenant-colonel, Lieut.-Colonel Cochran, instead of three, but as the list purports to record the names of the several officers to receive lands, any doubt upon that point should be set at rest. One thing, at all events, stands clear—the presence of Cochrans in Ireland during the latter part of the 17th century, supporting the testimony of the register connected with the parish of Templemore just quoted. The fact is, as already indicated, the whole neighbourhood around Derry was very strong in representation of this old and virile race, members of which have made their mark in other parts of the world.

The Cochrans looked not only after their own memorials, but also after those of their neighbours and friends. This we find illustrated in the case of the Rev. S. G. Cochrane, who is praised by Hugh Allingham in "Ballyshannon: Its History and its Antiquities" for this very commendable kind of service. That clergyman, incumbent of the parish of Ballyshannon, in Donegal, at the close of the 19th century, took a great interest in preserving the monuments erected over the departed, and at his own personal expense had many of them cleaned and repaired in Mullaghnashee Burial Ground and Knockbarron Churchyard. Rightly has it been remarked in regard to him that what he did in the respect stated might well be imitated in probably half the burial grounds of Ireland. Here may be given additional names of places and dates connected with the interment of Cochrans outside Derry City.

In Kilmegan Churchyard, County Down, a tombstone bears the inscription: "The family burying ground of William Cochrane, Knocksticken." The church which stands within the enclosure is said to have been erected as far back as 1678. The graveyard at Donaghadee, in the same county, contains an upright white marble stone which bears the following:

> Erected by the Rev. Hans M'Coubrey, Woodburn, Carrickfergus, in loving memory of his dearly beloved sister, Isabel Cochrane, who died May, 1899, aged 73 years. The hope of the righteous shall be glorious.

A flat slab in the same sacred spot has this inscription:

> By permission of James Lemon this stone is erected in this burying-ground. Sacred to the memory of John Cochran. He was born at Passley (probably Paisley, Scotland), 21st July, 1788, and departed this life, 11th August, 1813, being in the 35th year of his age.

A headstone in Desertoghill Churchyard, County Derry, bears this inscription:

> Erected by Isabella Clinton in affectionate remembrance of her beloved mother, relict of the late John Clinton, Dervock, and daughter of the late John Cochrane, M.D., who exchanged this life for immortality on 11th March, 1874.
>
> Isabella Clinton, died 14th July, 1895, aged 83 years.

Another memorial stone in Desertoghill Churchyard bears this:

> Sacred to the memory of John Cochrane, M.D., Dervock, who died in December, 1801.

A third headstone records the departure of Flora Cochrane, evidently a member of the same family. A flat stone in the burying ground of Errigal Parish in the same county records:

> Here lyeth the body of Barbara Cochrane, wife of John Houston, who died the — February, in the year 1712.

Several other memorials of a like kind refer to the deaths of members of the Houston family, some of whom were, no doubt, children of Barbara Cochrane and John Houston. The graveyard here dates, as asserted, from the eighth century. A much older one is believed to have existed in the same neighbourhood, but all traces of it have been lost.

Turning to the wills of Cochrans in Derry and Raphoe area, we find quite a number of people of that name registered. These are from an authentic list, a copy of the original:

Andrew Cockran, Ferriagh, parish of Duremragh, 1774; Andrew Cockran, Gorticross, parish of Glendermott, 1796; Rev. Andrew Cockran, Buncrana, 1815; Archibald Cochrane, Carrenrow, parish of Aghadoey, 1814; James Cockran, Newtownlimavady, 1691; James Cockran, Lishaholy (Lissahalley), parish of Glendermott, 1723; James Cockran, Derry City, 1724; James Cockran, Lissahully, Liberties of Derry, 1729; James Cockran, Pollock, parish of Dunboe, 1746; James Cockran, farmer, Warbleshinney, parish of Glendermott, 1748; James Cockran, Tirglasson, parish of Banagher, 1765; James Cockran, Burrinmore, parish of Cames, Macosquin, 1788; John Cockran, Faghanvale, 1714; John Cockran, Killelain, parish of Faghanvale, 1762; John Cockran, Ballywollin, parish of Dunboe, County Derry, 1766; Richard Cockran, farmer, Carrykeel, parish of Glendermott, 1815, Samuel Cockran, Dartries, parish of Dunboe, 1714; Sarah Cockran (nee Poak), parish of Dunboe, 1760; Thomas Cockran, Dartish, parish of Dunboe, 1734; Thomas Cockran, Lissaholly, parish of Glendermott, 1813; William

Cockran, Ferragh, County Donegal, 1735; William Cockran, Carragh, parish of Macosquin, 1751; William Cockran, Grey Steel, parish of Faughanvale, 1801; Alexander Cockran, Clesegowan, 1785; Thomas Cochrane, farmer, Gladanagh Point, Raphoe, 1800; Thomas Coghran, Cork, 1738; Thomas Coghran, 1755; Richard Cochran, Caddogh, Queen's County, 1690; James Coghran (or Cochran), Ballymenatybeg, County Down, 1782.

Owners of land belonging to the Cochran race in 1878 were: County Sligo—William Cochrane, Glen, Knockarea. County Tyrone—James Cochrane, Grange, 353 acres; Robert Cochrane, same district, 681 acres; William Cochrane, Bunowen, Dunamanagh; representatives of William Cochrane, same neighbourhood, 2,523 acres. County Derry—Alexander Cochrane, Lough Enagh (Neagh). County Fermanagh—John Cochran, Drumwhinney, Kesh. County Down—James Cochran, Bangor; Hugh Cochran, Gilford; William Cochrane, Limerick. County Donegal—Joseph Cochran, Barnfoot, 370 acres; Richard Cochran, Springhill, Quigley's Point, 645 acres; Hon. Ernest Cochrane, Gortgowan, Moville; John Cochrane, Ballyderman; James Cochrane, Kingstown, 865 acres; Joseph Cochrane, Edenmore, 993 acres. County Antrim—William Cochrane, Carntall, Ballyclare; John Cochrane, Rathgar. County Armagh—Robert A. Cochrane, Armagh; and George C. Cochrane, Armagh.

Men bearing the Cochran name, and others mentioned by Br. Samuel P. Cochran, are referred to as "Free Commoners" in "The Town Book of Belfast." The probability that some of them emigrated in that now far-off time to the New World may be gathered from a statement of Primate Boulter, who, in 1748, wrote: "There are now seven ships at Belfast to carry off about a thousand passengers to America." and also from various other records dealing with the exodus westward. Here are a few of the entries showing the dates when those referred to were registered full citizens of the town, but not necessarily resident within its bounds: Hugh Coghran, 1725; John Cocheran, 1744; Patrick Gibson, 1724; Robert Gibson, 1637; Patrick Gibson, 1744; John Gibson, 1728; Henry Gibson, 1771; James Carr, 1650; Laughlin Carr, 1643; and Thomas Carr, 1650.

Chapter VII.

FIGHTERS FOR FREEDOM.

The Cochran stock has numerous distinguished representatives to-day. Heading a list of these we have Alexander Cochran, C.B.E., son of the late James Taylor Cochran, Birkenhead and Annan. He joined an engineering firm in 1902, and by steady progress rose to the chairmanship of several engineering associations. He became a member of the Institute of Naval Architects and Engineers, also a member of Bengal Legislative Council. His home address is Paignton, South Devon.

Theatrical manager, Charles Blake Cochran, son of James Cochran, was born in Sussex in 1872, and played through the United States of America with several touring companies. He introduced Hackenschmidt, the great wrestler, to London. Vice-Admiral Charles Home Cochrane, M.V.O., son of Alexander Cochrane, Hawick, entered the British Navy in 1863, and retired in 1905. He holds Jubilee Coronation Medals and the Royal Humane Society's Silver Medal. His residence is at Weston. Bath. Colonel George Walker Cochrane, D.S.O., Bombay, a son of the late T. J. Cochrane, Birkenhead, seems to have been named after the Rev. George Walker, of Derry fame. Formerly belonging to the Bombay Pioneers, he was mentioned in dispatches when taking part in the Great War. Major Charles Kennedy Cochrane-Patrick, D.S.O., M.C., is of Cochran blood. He served with distinction in the late European War and was mentioned in dispatches. He belongs to the Royal Air Force Club and resides at Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.

Cochrane is the family name of the Earl of Dundonald and Baron Cochrane. The former, Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton Cochrane, 12th earl, took part in the desert march for the relief of Khartoum, and was present at the Battles of Abu Klea and Gouat. He also served in the South African War and was promoted to the rank of Major-General for distinguished service. Later he commanded the Canadian Militia and received a medal for gallant conduct in the Great War. His heir is Lord Cochrane, who, as captain of the Scots Guards, served in the Great War. The earldom was created in 1669.

Thomas Horatio Arthur Ernest Cochrane, D.L., 1st baron, is brother to the Earl of Dundonald. Honorary Lieut.-Colonel of the 4th Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and formerly of the 23rd Highlanders and Scots Guards, he also served in the South African War and held the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel of the Black Watch from 1914 till 1916. He was Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department from 1902 to 1905. His residence is Crawford Priory, Cupar, Fife. Alfred Cochrane, son of David Cochrane, M.A., Derbyshire, is the author of various publications.

Retired from the Royal Navy, Rear-Admiral Archibald Cochrane, C.M.G., is a son of the late Vice-Admiral Basil E. Cochrane, Surrey. He served all through the Great War and was made a Chevalier, Legion d'Honneur, by the French. Commander the Hon. Archibald Douglas Cochrane, son of Baron Cochrane of Culps, served in the European War, and in addition to being thrice mentioned in dispatches won the D.S.O. with bar. Clarenceux, King of Arms, since 1928, Arthur William Stewart Cochrane is a son of the Rev. David Robert Cochrane, M.A., Derbyshire. He resides at Hydepark Square, London. Mrs. Cochrane, daughter of George Cranston, and widow of John Cochrane, sometime Provost of Barrhead, resides in Glasgow. Cecil Algernon Cochrane is Chairman of Bolsover Colliery Co., Ltd., and interested in other big concerns. This gentleman, an Hon. D.C.L., Durham, and son of the late William Cochrane, M.I.M.E., resides at Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Captain Sir Ernest Cecil Cochrane, late 3rd Batt. Connaught Rangers, is chairman of Messrs. Cantrell & Cochrane, Dublin, Belfast and New York, and a member of the English Bar. He adopted the profession of dramatist under the pen-name of "Cecil." The Rev. Canon E. L. Cochrane, M.A., is Vicar of Yardley, Birmingham.

Born to Thomas Cochrane, Stapleford Abbots, Rumford. Brigadier-General James Kilvington Cochrane, C.M.G., formerly belonging to the Prince of Wales' Leinster Regiment, served in the Great War as G.S.O.I. 55th (West Lancashire) Division, and subsequently commanded the 61st Infantry Brigade. He was mentioned five times in dispatches. His residence is Bassett Manor, Swindon.

General Manager of the Liverpool Marine and General Insurance Co., John Cochrane, son of Robert Graham Cochrane, has his home near Folkestone, England. Colonel John Ernest

1910013

Charles James Cochrane, Hants, is a son of the late John Cochrane, Edenmore, Stranorlar, County Donegal, and Combermore, Lifford. He served on expeditions in Africa, receiving a medal and clasp, and was severely wounded in the Ashantee War, when he was rewarded for distinguished services with a medal and clasp and the D.S.O. He also fought in the Great War. Commander Morris Edward Cochrane, R.N., D.S.O., son of the late James Henry Cochrane, entered the British Navy in 1893 and served in the Great War, receiving for his gallantry the distinction indicated, and also honours from the French. Associated with the Royal Army Veterinary Corps, Lieut.-Colonel R. C. Cochrane, C.B.E., is a son of the late John Cochrane, Combermore, Lifford, County Donegal. He served in the South African War, also in the European War and was mentioned in dispatches. Sir Stanley Herbert Cochrane, late of the 7th Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, is fourth son of Sir Henry Cochrane, first baronet, who was High Sheriff of County Wicklow in 1911 and of County Dublin in 1912. He is a Deputy-Lieutenant of County Dublin and resides at Bray in County Wicklow. Thrice wounded, thrice mentioned in dispatches and awarded the D.S.O. for gallantry in the Great War, Major the Hon. Thomas (George Frederick) Cochrane, son of the first Baron Cochrane, worthily upheld the high military traditions of his house. Colonel Thomas Henry Cochrane, M.V.O., O.B.E., served in the Royal Engineers and was D.C.E., Scottish Command in 1920. He resides in Edinburgh. Rev. Samuel Cochrane, minister of Sinclair Seamen's Presbyterian Church, Belfast, is port chaplain and comes into contact with a great many going westward to make new homes for themselves in Canada or the United States of America.

James Cochrane, residing at Croghan House, in County Donegal, in 1819 wed Margaret Crawford, Edenmore. Another James Cochran, who lived in Belfast earlier in the same century, was a prominent member of the Natural History and Philosophical Soeiety, his name appearing on the roll of 1832.

Mention is made in "County Families" of the following Cochrans: Captain Alexander Charles Purves Cochran, of Ashkirk, Selkirkshire; Francis James Cochran, of Bulfair, Aberdeenshire; Lady Gertrude Julia Georgiana Cochrane-Crawford, The Priory, Fifeshire; The Hon. Mrs. Cochrane, Redcastle, County Donegal; Sir Ernest Cecil Cochrane, Bart., of The Castle, Bailieborough, County Cavan; Major John Ernest Charles James Cochrane, F.R.G.S., M.I.M.E., Edenmore, County Donegal; Arthur Mowbray Cochrane,

Kibworth House, Leicestershire; Vice-Admiral Basil Edward Cochrane, Windleston House, Surrey; Thomas Belhaven Henry Cochrane, M.V.O., late of Quarry Abbey, County Donegal.

Turning to Scotland, we find one of the oldest references to the name Cochran in the reign of James III, when Cochran, Earl of Mar, became the favourite of that monarch in 1478. This nobleman, envied because of his position, was hanged by insurgents at Lauder Bridge in 1482.

Reference has been made to the Earl of Dundonald. The first holder of the title was eminent in chemistry. His son, Alexander Thomas Cochran, was an intrepid naval commander, who did much to augment the reputation of the British Fleet from he joined the Service in 1793.

The derivation of the name Cochran given by one authority is, "Coch"—red, and "rhan"—a division. The perpetuation or revival of this meaning would seem to be found in the name Redcastle in Donegal.

The Dictionary of American Biography gives us a number of Cochrans who have risen to prominence in the New World. First of these referred to is Albert Smith Cochran, born at Yonkers, New York. He became a manufacturer, sportsman and philanthropist. His father, William Francis Cochran, owned an estate of 6,000 acres. John Cochran, born in September, 1730, died in April, 1807. He was brought up at Sadsbury, Philadelphia, and became a physician. Both his parents were of Scottish-Irish extraction and of the same name—James Cochran and Isabella Cochran, who had emigrated from Ireland. During the French and Indian War of 1754-63, he entered the British service as surgeon, and was with Bradstreet when that commander marched against Fort Frontenac. He settled at Albany and married the widow of Peter Shuyler. During the War of the Revolution he acted as surgeon-general. Washington at its close appointed him Commissioner of Loans, with an office in the Federal Hall.

Henry Clay Cochrane, born in November, 1842, died in April, 1913. He was an officer in the United States Marine Corps. Son of James L. Cochrane and Jane (Gillespie) Cochrane, he was a native of Chester, Philadelphia. John Cochrane, born in August, 1813, died in February, 1898. He was brought up in the Palatine, Montgomery, County New York. His father was Walter Living-

stone Cochrane and his mother, Cornelia Winchie (Smith) Cochrane. He was a grandson of John Cochrane, surgeon-general in the Revolutionary War. To his name he added a final "e."

There are many others, branches of the Cochrane race, in the home country, the overseas parts of the British Empire, and in the United States of America, but, however they may spell their names, all trace back to the one old stem.

Cochrans of Ireland who laid down life for King and Country in the Great War were, as memorials show:

Charles Cochrane, Maryhill Lancashire, Corporal, 7th Batt. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who died of wounds in France on 18th June, 1916; George Cochrane, Ballyaughlis, County Down, Rifleman, 12th Batt. Royal Irish Rifles, who was killed in action in France on 22nd November, 1917; George Cochrane, Bushmills, County Antrim, Rifleman, 12th Batt. Royal Irish Rifles, who was killed in action in France on 1st July, 1916; Hugh Cochrane, Belfast, Acting-Corporal, Royal Engineers (97th Field Coy.), who was killed in action in France on 28th May, 1918; James Cochrane, Gordon, Berwick, Company Sergeant-Major, 6th Batt. Royal Irish Rifles, who was killed in action at Gallipoli on 8th August, 1918; James Cochrane, Belfast, Sapper, Royal Engineers (150th Field Coy.), who was killed in action in France on 30th April, 1918; James Brownley Cochrane, Sandford, Lancashire, Private, Northumberland Fusiliers (Tyneside Irish), formerly Lowland Division, Royal Engineers, who died in France on 20th April, 1917; John Cochrane, Newry, County Down, Rifleman, 1st Batt. Royal Irish Rifles, who died of wounds in France on 15th April, 1915; John Cochrane, Hamilton, Lancashire, Private, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who was killed in action at Gallipoli on 15th August, 1918; John Cochrane, Bushmills, Dungannon, Rifleman, 12th Batt. Royal Irish Rifles, who was killed in action in France on 1st July, 1916.

John Cochran, Cumber, County Down, Private, 10th Batt. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who was killed in action in France on 20th January, 1917; John Dawson Cochrane, Belfast, County Antrim, 1st Class, Royal Navy, H.M.S. Nestor, who was killed in action at Jutland on 1st June, 1916—aged 37, decorations being Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, and Good Conduct Badges; John Harvey Cochrane, Craigs, County Antrim, Sergeant, 12th Batt. Royal Irish Rifles, who was killed in action in France on 24th March, 1918; Joseph Cochrane, Shankill, Belfast, County Antrim,

Rifleman, 15th Batt. Royal Irish Rifles, who was killed in action in France on 22nd November, 1917; Joseph Maxwell Cochrane, Belfast, Rifleman, 14th Batt. Royal Irish Rifles, who died of wounds in France on 22nd July, 1916; Patrick Cochrane, Shankill, Belfast, Private, 2nd Batt. King's Own Scottish Borderers, who was killed in action in France on 18th April, 1915; Robert Cochrane, Lough Gilly, County Armagh, Rifleman, 9th Batt. Royal Irish Rifles, who was killed in action in France on 29th March, 1918; Robert Cochrane, Belfast, County Down, Driver, Royal Field Artillery, who died in Mesopotamia on 3rd March, 1917; T. H. Cochrane, Lance-Corporal, 2nd Canadian Contingent, who was killed in Belgium; Thomas Cochrane, Armagh, Rifleman, 10th Batt. Royal Irish Rifles, who was killed in action in France on 21st March, 1918; Thomas Cochrane, Dromore, County Down, Rifleman, 2nd Batt. Royal Irish Rifles, who died in France on 7th May, 1915; and William Cochrane, Shankill, Belfast, Rifleman, 9th Batt. Rifles, who was killed in action in France on 22nd November, 1917.

Chapter IX.

HIGH ORIGIN OF GIBSONS.

The Gibsons, although not stated to be within the kinship of Br. Sam P. Cochran, had at any rate friendly relations through at least one representative of the race with his forebears in America. In Ireland, before emigration to the New World had well begun, they were also the neighbours of the Cochrans. Some information concerning them may not, therefore, be uninteresting to himself, but also to others who bear the Gibson name or are related to them by marriage.

There are few names in Ireland, outside the purely Celtic, more common than that of Gibson, and if we cross to Great Britain we find it well-known there also. Referring first to the muster rolls of Derry and Antrim for 1630, we find these records made: John Gibson, sword only; William Gibson, sword and pike; Thomas Gibson, sword and pike; James Gibson, sword and pike—Liberties of Derry; John Gibson, sword only—Dunluce, County Antrim; John Gibson, barony of Massereene, County Antrim; John Gibson, barony of Belfast, County Antrim, no arms; Richard Gibson, William Gibson and Alexander Gibson, sword only—barony of Raphoe.

The Hearth Money Rolls for 1663 contain these Gibson names:

Antrim—Andrew Gibson, Ballylig, Magheramorne; Andrew Gibson, Cloynty, Loughduke, Glenarm; Edward Gibson, Dunard, Rocaven, Antrim; George Gibson, Clemster, Rocaven; George Gibson, Mulloghan, Toome; George Gibson, Ballynocker, Carncastle; James Gibson, Castletown, Upper Islandmagee; James Gibson, Lebellycleare and Mullaghboy, Ballynire; James Gibson, Artnegullen, Connor, Antrim; James Gibson, Arteloan, Toome; John Gibson, Ballyconnell, Glenagherty, Toome; Robert Gibson, Larne; Patrick Gibson, Drumlick, Rocaven; Sheil Gibson, Clemster, Rocaven; Widow Gibson, Ballygrogen, Killead, Massereene; Andrew Gibsone, Templepatrick; Henry Gibsone, Corbally, Killead; James Gibsone, Lower Ballymoney, Dunluce; James Gibson, Carnaclose, Killead; George Gibsone, Mullaghon, Toome; Thomas Gibson, Lower Ballymoney, Dunluce; John Gibson, Ballysnodd,

Glynn, Magheramorne; Andrew Gibsonne, Derrykeighan, Dunluce; Thomas Gibson, Derrykeighan, Dunluce; Donald Gibson, Killowen, Coleraine; John Gibsonn, Magherafelt.

Tyrone—James Gibson, Augheratown, Clogher; John Gibson, Longs, Aughafatten; John Gibson, Strangomer, Maghericross, Omagh; William Gibson, Maghericross; Robert Gibson, Bunnoyn, Donaghedy, Strabane; Robert Gibson, Donaghedy, Strabane; John Gibson, Castlereagh.

Other names in the same list are: James Gibson, Coleraine; John Gibson, Aghadoey, Coleraine; William Gibson, Ballyrashane; Samuel Gibson, Magherafelt, County Derry; James Gibson, Tarmoneny, Magherafelt; Eliza Gibson, Kilrea; Widow Gibson, Drumaul, Toome, County Antrim; Robert Gibson, Ahoghill, barony of Toome; James Gibson, Ahoghill, barony of Toome; Patrick Gibson, Ballymenagh, barony of Toome.

The roll of Protestant housekeepers for Derry, Donegal and Antrim in 1740 includes these Gibson names:—William Gibson, Dunagh, Innishowen, Donegal; James Gibson, Gorverry, Desertegney, Donegal; James Gibson, Fawn, Innishowen; William Gibson, Templemore, near Derry City; William Gibson, in the same neighbourhood; Thomas Gibson, Comber, Tyrkeering, County Derry; Samuel Gibson, Ahoghill (1766); Richard Gibson, Magherafelt, Loughinshillin, County Derry; Thomas Gibson, Tarmoneny, Loughinshillin, County Derry; Thomas Gibson, Tarmoneny; Elizabeth Gibson, Kilrea; William Gibson, Maghera, barony of Loughinshillan; James Gibson, Ahoghill, barony of Toome; and Patrick Gibson, Ballymenagh, barony of Toome.

The memorials of the dead guide us to a number of enclosures in Northern and Southern Ireland which are the last resting places of Gibsons, and therefore contiguous to the districts, towns and cities in which they had resided. Beginning with St. Paul's Church, Bray, County Wicklow, we come across the headstone recording: "Here are interred the remains of Anna Maria Gibson, who departed this life on the 10th March, 1822, age 28 years, and also her infant son, John Gibson, who died 2nd February, 1821." The graveyard in Templemore parish, County Tipperary, contains a monument with an inscription recording that there "lie the remains of C. K. Gibson, captain, 99th Duke of Edinburgh (S.I.C.) Regiment, who died December 5, 1877, age 32 years. In the burying ground at Kilmegan, County Down, a headstone stands

bearing this inscription: "Erected by Ann Hill in memory of her father and mother, David and Mary Gibson, of Castlewellan; also her daughter, Elizabeth Hill, died 19th May, 1811, aged 11 years."

Ballinmore Churchyard, County Wicklow, has a memorial recording that David Livingstone Burrowes Gibson, born 18th October, 1875, died on 13th March, 1894, and it is added "He repeated the 23rd Psalm, sang the 14th Hymn and then fell asleep." Surely an appropriate ending to one who had been named after the great African missionary and explorer.

A stone in St. Michael's Churchyard bears this inscription: "Here lies the body of Euphemia Gibson, late wife of Robert Gibson, mathematician, who died the 2nd August, 1712, in the 30th year of her age. Here also lie 12 of their children." Stradbally Burying Ground, County Waterford, is stated to be the last resting place of Henry Gibson and family, Carrick-on-Suir, about the end of the 17th century. Erected on the east wall of the church in Antrim, County Antrim, is a tablet, "Sacred to the memory of Major James Gibson, Dumbarton Regiment, who died 28th August, 1800, aged 40 years."

The old churchyard at Donaghadee, County Down, contains a stone in which is cut, "Erected by Robert Gibson in memory of his beloved brother, John Gibson, who departed this life 18th June, 1829, age 16 years. Here also lie the remains of Robert Gibson, who departed this life 30th June, 1851, age 39 years." The parish church, Enniskillen, dating from 1667, contains a memorial erected by the officers and men of the company in memory of Private Robert Gibson, of the 26th or Cameron Regiment, a native of Gratney Green, Scotland, who was drowned while bathing in the lake on the 15th June, 1846, age 24 years.

A tombstone on the south side of Waringstown churchyard bears an inscription which shows that it was erected by Thomas Gibson in memory of his wife, Mary Jane, who died on 13th September, 1852, age 37 years. In Ballyfermot churchyard, County Dublin, a stone, buried to some depth in the soil, records that it was erected by Mary Gibson in memory of her husband, John Gibson, who departed this life on the 9th November, 1810, and of her son, Gustavus Gibson, who departed this life on the 22nd September, 1799, age 22 years; also her son, James.

The memorial window erected in the south gallery of St. Stephen's Church, Dublin, records that William Gibson, whose

memory is so perpetuated, was born on the 15th February, 1808, and died on the 20th February, 1872. The Rev. John Gibson, collated on the 12th November, 1777, rector of Clonmore, is recalled to passing generations by a memorial in the churchyard at Clonmore, County Louth. Older still is a tablet affixed to the southern wall of Bangor Abbey, County Down, and erected to the memory of John Gibson, described as the first Protestant Dean of Down, with an inscription which reads:

> Here lyes beloue ane learned and Reverend Father in Godes Church, Master John Gibson seance Reformacione from Popary the first Deane of Dune sent by his Maiestie into this Kingdom and receeved by my Lord Clandeboye to be preacher at Bancor. At his entry had X4 communicants, and at His Departour this lyf 23 of JVNII 1623 left 1200. Being of age 63 years. So Christ was His advantage bothe in lyfe and Death."

This is the oldest record we have in these memorials so far of a Gibson in Ulster, and the presumption is that many of his name now, in the North and other parts of the world, are descended either from him or from some members of the family from which he sprang.

Taking up the register of Derry Cathedral, we find others of the Gibson name mentioned within its pages. They are as follow: Ann Gibson, daughter of Thomas Gibson and Judath, his wife, baptized 17th October, 1678; Anne Gibson, daughter of John Gibson and his wife Alice, baptized 13th August, 1693; Elizabeth Gibson, daughter of James Gibson, baptized 16th June, 1662; Elizabeth Gibson, daughter of Thomas Gibson and Judeth, his wife, baptized 20th January, 1686; Frances Gibson, daughter of Thomas Gibson, baptized 23rd January, 1656; James Gibson, son of James Gibson, baptized 24th March, 1659; James Gibson, son of James Gibson, born 31st July, baptized 3rd August, 1660; John, son of John Gibson, baptized 5th August, 1660; John, son of John Gibson and his wife, Judeth, buried 8th June, 1686; Elizabeth Gibson, daughter of Widow Gibson, buried 12th September, 1642; John, son of John Gibson, buried 6th August, 1660; John Gibson, son of James Gibson, buried 7th August, 1660; Katherine, daughter of John Gibson, baptized 20th May, 1662; Elizabeth, daughter of James Gibson, baptized 16th June, 1662; John Gibson, Margarett Boyd and Mary White, present as gossips; John, son of James Gibson and Jeane, his wife, buried 22nd February, 1699; Jane, daughter of John Gibson, baptized 23rd February, 1653; Jennett Gibson, gossip at the baptism of George, son of John Cunningham, 14th November, 1661; Jennet, daughter of John Gibson and

his wife, baptized 9th October, 1668; Joseph Gibson, son of John Gibson, born 20th May and baptized 3rd June, —; John, son of John Gibson, buried 20th August, 1656; John, son of Thomas Gibson, baptized 16th April, 1661; Jane, daughter of John Gibson, baptized 23rd February, 1663; child of John Gibson, baptized 5th May, 1665; Thomas, son of John Gibson, baptized 22nd June, 1667; Jennet, daughter of John Gibson and his wife, baptized 9th October, 1668; daughter of John Gibson, buried 29th October, 1674; John Gibson, buried 1st November, 1687; Mary, daughter of John Gibson and Mary, his wife, baptized 24th June, 1695; Katherine Gibson present as gossip at the baptism of John, son of Thomas Coughran, 31st March, 1662; Kathren, daughter of William Gibson, baptized 25th February, 1676; Margaret, daughter of Thomas Gibson and Juda, his wife, buried 1st July, 1682; Thomas, son of Thomas Gibson, born 14th March, baptized 22nd March, 1654; Thomas, son of Thomas Gibson, buried 31st March, 1653; Thomas Gibson, buried 16th May, 1662; Thomas, son of Thomas Gibson, baptized 22nd June, 1667; Thomas, son of Thomas Gibson and Juda, his wife, baptized 18th October, 1684; James Gibson and Margarett Huwy, both of Derry City, married on 4th February, 1657, William Gardner and Thomas Moncriefe present as gossips; Andrew Lason and Margaret Gibson, both of Templemore parish, married by publication by Robert Gourney, curate, on the 10th May, 1692; Ninian Gibson, present at the marriage of Hugh Davidson and Elizabeth Warke on 2nd June, 1657.

The register of wills shows that the Gibsons must have been possessed of widely distributed property at the dates indicated. Here are a few of the records of that nature:

Alexander Gibson, Grange, Ardstraw, County Tyrone, 1796; Edmund Gibson, Strabane, 1746; James Gibson, Clondermott, 1731; James Gibson, Creeslaughkeel, Faghan, 1818; John Gibson, Faghan, 1752; John Gibson, Clondermott, 1754; John Gibson, Clooney, Clondermott, 1755; John Gibson, gentleman, Waterside, Derry City, 1756; Margaret Gibson, Faghan, 1632; Peter Gibson, Faghan, 1634; Robert Gibson, Ballynemean, Desertoghill, 1754; Robert Gibson, Newtownlimavady, 1839; Samuel Gibson, Tullydish, Faghan, 1722; Thomas Gibson, Meighorbigg, Faghan, 1733; Thomas Gibson, merchant, Clooney, Liberties of Derry, 1753; Thomas Gibson, 1761; William Gibson, Magherakeercycle, Temonamangan, 1738; William Gibson, Lossnager, 1746; William Gibson, Cryslakiel, Donegal, 1813; William Gibson, Maghermageraugh,

Temonamangan, 1823; Arthur Gibson, Dromore, 1717; Ann Gibson, Dromore, 1745; Elizabeth Gibson, nee Jones, in the same area; Widow Gibson, Limerick, 1728.

Many other Gibson families were clearly in existence in different parts of Ireland at the period covered by these wills.

Gibsons are mentioned in Leet's Directory of Gentlemen's Seats, 1814, as follow: Adam Gibson, Lisaniskea, Monaghan; John Gibson, Cross, Clare; John Gibson, Drumlun, Bailiesborough, Cavan; John Gibson, Templecormick, Glenavy, Antrim; Louis Gibson, Cloyne, Cork; William Gibson, Lodge Park, Trim, County Meath.

People of Gibson lineage resident in Great Britain and Ireland and other parts of the British Empire to-day, include many men of distinction. Baron Ashbourne, Dublin, is a son of the late Rt. Hon. Edward Gibson, K.C., High Court Judge in Ireland and first Baron Ashbourne. Alexander George Gibson is reader of morbid anatomy at Oxford, and honorary physician at Radcliffe Infirmary and County Hospital, Oxford. Son of William and Elizabeth Gibson, he is the author of numerous medical publications. James Alexander Gibson, M.A. (Hon. Queensland), M.Inst.C.E. (Aust.), is a consulting engineer. His father was E. Morrish Gibson, solicitor, Sutton, Surrey, England. Andrew Gibson, son of the late Andrew Gibson, Liverpool, is an ex-Sheriff of Cumberland. Arnold Hartley Gibson, doctor of science and member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, culminating a successful career, became professor of engineering in the University of Cambridge. He is a son of the late W. H. Gibson, The Hollins.

Charles Dana Gibson, artist, born in Mass., U.S.A., and resident in New York, is a son of Charles de Wolf and Josephine Elizabeth Gibson and an author of several publications on art and education. Charles G. Gibson, M.P., Pudsey and Otley division of West Riding, is a senior partner in S. Gibson & Sons, Bramley, and a member of the Council, Leeds Chamber of Commerce. Charles R. Gibson, LL.D., F.R.S.C., son of the late T. B. Gibson, Glasgow, and author of many publications on scientific matters, holds several positions of eminence. He resides at Mansewood, Scotland. Charles Stanley Gibson, O.B.E., seventh son of Joshua Gibson, is professor of chemistry in London University, Guy's Hospital Medical School. Frederick Alban Gibson, I.S.O., was

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formerly a collector of Customs. George Alexander Gibson, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.C., third son of Robert Gibson, is Emeritus Professor of Mathematics in the University of Glasgow. George Herbert Rae Gibson, D.S.O., M.D., F.R.C.P., Edinburgh, a son of the late George Alexander Gibson, M.D., LL.D., is Deputy Commissioner of the Board of Control for Scotland, secretary and registrar of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and lieutenant-colonel, R.A.M.C. He formerly belonged to the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and served with them in the South African War, receiving the Queen's Medal with two clasps. In the Great War he served with the Canadians and was decorated with the Croix de Guerre. Sir Henry James Gibson, K.C.B., son of the late Rev. H. A. Gibson, Vicar of Linslade, Bucks., has held important appointments in the State.

Sir Herbert Gibson, K.B.E., fourth son of the late Thomas Gibson, Edinburgh, is a member of the Jockey Club in Buenos Ayres, and a landowner and stockbreeder in the Argentine. Sir Herbert Gibson was President of the New Law Society in 1925. He resides at Wallet, Great Warley, Essex. Herbert Mellor Gibson, M.P., occupies the position of director of the Manchester & Salford Equitable Co-Operative Society, Ltd.

Member of the Naval Staff, British Admiralty, Captain Isham Worsley Gibson, O.B.E., M.V.O., is third son of Dr. J. E. Gibson, Cowes. He entered the Navy in 1896, served at the Dardanelles in 1915, when he was mentioned in dispatches, and commanded H.M.S. Dragon, Mediterranean Fleet, in 1924-6. His residence is at Blackheath, London. Professor James Gibson fills the chair of Logic and Philosophy at the University College of North Wales. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and Cambridge, he is the author of several publications, one dealing with "Locke's Theory of Knowledge and its Historical Relations." John Ashley Gibson, author and journalist, originated and edits "The Outward Bound Library." He is a son of J. K. Gibson, late of the General Post Office, London. John Constant Gibson, C.B.E., son of the late Thomas Gibson, Edinburgh, is a member of the Jockey Club, Buenos Ayres, and has an interest, as director, in several companies in Argentine.

Landowner, and lately in His Majesty's Army, Major Joseph Gibson, D.S.O., M.A., LL.B., is the second son of the late H. E.

Hollins. He assumed the name of Gibson on succeeding to certain estates belonging to the Whelprigg Gibson family. His residence is at Burnside, Westmoreland. Rev. Paul S. R. Gibson, M.A., is principal of Ridley Hall, Cambridge. Son of the Rev. W. Gibson, he was educated at Kingswood School, Bath, Sidney Sussex College, and Cambridge. Born at Crieff to Colonel Archibald Gibson, V.D., Major Lewis Gibson, D.S.O., served with the Black Watch in the Great War, was thrice mentioned in dispatches and received the Croix de Guerre. He is agent for the Bank of Scotland at Perth, where he resides.

Manson Gibson, son of Robert Gibson, and great-grand-nephew of Alexander Pollock, author of "The Course of Time," edits "The Organiser" and writes on social and industrial problems. Master of the Coombe Hospital, Michael Joseph Gibson, M.D., M.A., is President of the Obstetrical Section of the Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland. He resides in Merrion Square, Dublin. Myra Macindoe Gibson, O.B.E. (Mrs. E. H. Gibson), Kensington Court, London, is honorary general manager of the League of Remembrance, 1914-19. Member of Melbourne University Council since 1923, Sir Herbert Gibson, K.B.E., is the holder of various important offices and has a residence at South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia. The Rt. Rev. Theodore S. Gibson, son of the late Rt. Rev. E. C. S. Gibson, Bishop of Gloucester, is Bishop of Kimberley and Kurman, maintaining the tradition of his family in the service of the Church.

Retired director for Scotland, H.M. Geological Survey of Great Britain, Walcot Gibson, F.R.S., F.G.S., resides at Hythe, Kent. He has published some important works on geological and mining matters. Sir Walter Matthew Gibson, C.V.O., M.V.O., I.S.O., son of the Rev. Edward Gibson, Lutterworth, was secretary of H.M. Privy Purse, 1910-18, and Sergeant-at-Arms in Ordinary to H.M. 1916-26. His residence is at Hove Sussex. Wilfred Gibson, author of many works in prose and poetry, resides at Letchworth in Hertfordshire. Lieut.-Colonel William Gibson, D.S.O., M.C., formerly belonging to the 10th Batt. Prince of Wales Own West Yorks Regiment, fought in the Great War and was mentioned in dispatches. He is a partner in the firm of Knight, Frank & Rutley, and resides at Grange Park, London. The Hon. William Gerrard Gibson, M.P., son of David Gibson, has been Minister of Works and Railways since 1928, and Postmaster-General of Australia since 1923.

Occupying the Chair of Philosophy in Melbourne University, Professor William Ralph Gibson, M.A., son of the Rev. William Gibson, Wesleyan minister, and educated at Bath and Oxford, upholds the reputation of many of the Gibsons for learning. The Hon. George Farr Gibsone, who served overseas as major in the 8th Regiment Royal Rifles, is a Justice of the Superior Courts, Quebec. Brigadier William Waring Primrose Gibsone, C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., commanding the 6th Military District, Canada, served in the Great War, was mentioned in dispatches and received the Croix de Guerre.

Gibson enters into the nomenclature of other distinguished families, and is also borne as a surname by people of humble rank.

Chapter X.

WORK IN THE WAR.

Gibsons volunteered in large numbers for service in the Great War. These from Ireland made the supreme sacrifice:

Albert Fisher Gibson, Dublin, age 21, Second-Lieutenant, 4th Batt. Leinster Regt. (att. to Royal Flying Corps), who was killed in action in France on 24th March, 1917; Albert Henry Gibson, Temporary Second-Lieutenant, 12th Batt. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (att. 9th), who was killed in action in France on 1st July, 1916; Alexander Gibson, Rifleman, 12th Batt. Royal Irish Rifles, who was killed in action in France on 26th March, 1918; Alexander Gibson, Newtownards, County Down, Rifleman, 1st Batt. Royal Irish Rifles, who was killed in action in France on 11th March, 1915; Alexander Gibson, Newtownards, Driver, Royal Engineers (121st Field Coy.), who died of wounds in France on 22nd June, 1917; Andrew Gibson, Rifleman, 2nd Batt. Royal Irish Rifles, who was killed in action in France on 21st March, 1918; Arthur Gibson, Private, 2nd Batt. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who died in France on 30th September, 1918; Arthur Albert Gibson, Islington, Private, 1st Batt. Royal Munster Fusiliers, who died of wounds at Gallipoli on 10th May, 1915; Arthur Edwin Gibson, Yarrow-on-Tyne, Private, Northumberland Fusiliers (Tyneside Irish, formerly of Durham Light Infantry), who was killed in action in France on 24th November, 1917; Benjamin Digby Gibson, Captain, Royal Army Medical Corps (att. Anzac Mounted Division), who died on the 14th January, 1917; Bernard Gibson, Dublin, Gunner, Royal Garrison Artillery, who was killed in action in France on 6th January, 1918.

Chancellor Gibson, Belfast, Sapper, Royal Engineers (103rd Field Coy.), who died of wounds in France on 17th June, 1916; Charles Gibson, Durham, Lance-Corporal, Northumberland Fusiliers (Tyneside Irish, formerly of Durham Light Infantry), who was killed in action in France on 9th April, 1917; David Gibson, Kellswater, County Antrim, Rifleman, 14th Batt. Royal Irish Rifles, who was killed in action in France on 1st July, 1916; David

Gibson, Tipperary, Private, 2nd Batt. Royal Irish Regt., who died in France, 16th August, 1918; David Gibson, Glasgow, Private, 1st Batt. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who was killed in action in France on 1st July, 1916; Ebenezer Gibson, Fintona, County Tyrone, Private, 9th Batt. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who was killed in action in France on 1st July, 1916; Edward Gibson, Durham, Private, Northumberland Fusiliers (Tyneside Irish, formerly Army Service Corps), who was killed in action in France on 5th December, 1917; Edward Gibson, Carlow, Sapper, Royal Engineers, Command Depot, who died on 1st July, 1917; George E. Gibson, Corporal, 11/13 Batt. Royal Irish Rifles, who was killed in action in France on 11th April, 1918—decoration M.M.

Frederick Gibson, Caledon, County Tyrone, Private, 9th Batt. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who was killed in action in France on 1st July, 1916; George Gibson, Blantyre, Lancaster, Private, 6th Batt. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who died of wounds at Gallipoli on 24th September, 1915; George Gibson, Limerick, Private, 20th Batt. Durham Light Infantry, who was killed in action in France on 25th October, 1918; James Cook (Jock) Gibson, Canadian Cavalry Brigade (and Canadian Army Service Corps), who died of gas poisoning on the 19th February, 1917; George Jamison Gibson, Northumberland, Private, Northumberland Fusiliers (Tyneside Irish), who was killed in action in France on 23rd October, 1917; George Dudley Gibson, Second-Lieutenant, 5th Royal Irish Lancers, who died of wounds on 16th August, 1918; Henry Gibson, Lurgan, County Armagh, Private, 9th Batt. Royal Irish Fusiliers, who was killed in action in France on 1st July, 1916; Henry William Gibson, Second-Lieutenant, 2nd Batt. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who died of wounds on 27th November, 1916; James Gibson, Private, Seaforth Highlanders (Machine Gun Section), who was killed in action on 23rd April, 1917; James Gibson, Coleraine, County Derry, Private, 11th Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, who was killed in action in France on 20th October, 1915.

James Gibson, Shankill, Belfast, Rifleman, 2nd Batt. Royal Irish Rifles, who was killed in action in France on 25th September, 1915; James Gibson, Hillsborough, County Down, Lance-Corporal, 6/7th Batt. Royal Scots Fusiliers, who died in France on 1st August, 1917; James Gibson, Maryhill, Glasgow, Private, 11th Batt. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who was killed in action in France on 1st July, 1916; James Gibson, Sunderland, Private, Northumberland Fusiliers (Tyneside Irish), who was killed in action in France on 1st July, 1916; James Gibson, Lancashire, Private,

1st Batt. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who was killed in France on 1st July, 1915; James Gibson, Derryhill, County Tyrone, Private, 1st Batt. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who was killed in action in France on 18th May, 1917; James Gibson, Cootehill, Private, Westmoreland and Cumberland Yeomanry, drowned, ss. "Leinster," 10th October, 1918; John Gibson, Private, Royal Marine Light Infantry, who was killed in action at Gallipoli, on 13th July, 1915; John Gibson, Shankill, Belfast, Rifleman, 9th Batt. Royal Irish Rifles, who was killed in action in France on 16th April, 1917.

John Gibson, Shankill, Private, 1st Batt. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who was killed in action in France on 23rd April, 1917; John Gibson, Belfast, Rifleman, 15th Batt. Royal Irish Rifles, who was killed in action in France on 31st January, 1916; John Gibson, Fintona, County Tyrone, Private, 9th Batt. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who died of wounds in France on 20th November, 1917; John Gibson, Belfast, Gunner, Royal Field Artillery, who died of wounds in France on 19th August, 1916; John Anthony Gibson, Lieutenant, 9th Batt. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who died of wounds in German hands on 27th August, 1918; John Nixon Gibson, Bailieboro, County Cavan, Rifleman, 1st Batt. Royal Irish Rifles, killed in action in France on 7th March, 1917; John Spence Gibson, Shankill, Belfast, Sergeant, 10th Batt. Royal Irish Rifles, who was killed in action in France on 29th October, 1917; Matthew Henry Gibson, Temporary Lieutenant (acting Captain), Royal Irish Rifles (att. 12th Batt.), who died of wounds on 28th October, 1918—decoration M.C.

Oliver Gibson, Monaghan, Rifleman, 10th Batt. Royal Irish Rifles, who was killed in action in France on 1st July, 1916; Patrick Gibson, Lancashire, Private, 1st Batt. Irish Guards, who was killed in action in France on 15th September, 1916; Patrick Gibson, Waterford, Private, 12th Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, who was killed in action at Salonika on 19th September, 1918; Patrick Gibson, Lanarkshire, Private, 2nd Batt. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who was killed in action in France on 23rd November, 1916; Ramsey Gibson, Raphoe, County Donegal, Private, 11th Batt. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who was killed in action in France on 1st July, 1916; Robert Gibson, Dromore, County Down, 2nd Batt. Royal Irish Rifles, who was killed in action in France on 30th July, 1918; Robert Gibson, Bailieboro, County Cavan, Private (Lance-Corporal), 7th Batt. Royal Irish Regiment, who was killed in action in France on 12th December, 1917; Robert Gibson, Dur-

ham, Private, Northumberland Fusiliers (Tyneside Irish), who was killed in action in France on 7th April, 1917; Robert James Gibson, Shankill, Belfast, Private, 5th Batt. Royal Irish Rifles, who was killed in action at Gallipoli on 16th August, 1915.

Robert James Gibson, Ardagh, County Down, Rifleman, 12th Batt. Royal Irish Rifles, who was killed in action in France on 17th April, 1918; Samuel Gibson, Ballygowan, Rifleman, 16th Batt. Royal Irish Rifles, who was killed in action in France on 26th July, 1917; Samuel Gibson, Lurgan, County Armagh, Rifleman, 2nd Batt. Royal Irish Rifles, who was killed in action in France on 7th June, 1917; Samuel Gibson, Dundee, Private, 9th Batt. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who was killed in action in France on 18th May, 1918; Thomas Gibson, Shankill, Belfast, Lance-Corporal, 2nd Batt. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who was killed in action in France on 21st October, 1914; Thomas Gibson, Shankill, Lurgan, Private, 1st Batt. East Lancashire Regiment, who was killed in action in France on 19th January, 1916; Thomas Gibson, Belfast, Rifleman, 15th Batt. Royal Irish Rifles, who was killed in action in France on 1st July, 1917; Thomas Gibson, Ballinasloe, County Galway, Private, 8th Batt. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who was killed in France on 12th August, 1917; Thomas Gibson, Lancashire, Private, Northumberland Fusiliers (Tyneside Irish), who died in France on 12th April, 1918; Thomas John Gibson, Coagh, County Tyrone, Private, 9th Batt. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who was killed in action in France on 16th August, 1917.

Walter Gibson, Oldcastle, County Meath, Rifleman, 14th Batt. Royal Irish Rifles, who died of wounds in France on 20th August, 1917; William Gibson, age 19, County Kildare, Private, 1st Batt. Irish Guards, who was killed in action in France on 15th September, 1916; William Gibson, Bangor, County Down, Rifleman, 13th Batt. Royal Irish Rifles, who was killed in France on 1st July, 1916; William Gibson, Durham, 1st Batt. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who was killed in France on 1st July, 1916; William Gibson, Sunderland, Private, Northumberland Fusiliers (Tyneside Irish), who died of wounds in France on 20th March, 1916; William Gibson, Lancashire, Private, 7/8th Batt. Royal Irish Rifles, who was killed in action in France on 12th January, 1917; William Frederick Augustus Gibson, Captain, Royal Army Medical Corps, who died of injuries received in war on 20th December, 1920; William James Gibson, Newtownards, County Down, Private, 13th Batt. Royal Irish Fusiliers, who was killed in action in France on 6th August,

1917; William John Gibson, Hillsborough, County Down, Sergeant, 1st Batt. Royal Irish Rifles, who was killed in action in France on 7th September, 1918; William John Gibson, Lurgan, County Armagh, Private, 9th Batt. Royal Irish Fusiliers, who was killed in action in France on 1st July, 1916; William John Gibson, Drung, County Cavan, Private, 9th Batt. Royal Irish Fusiliers, who was killed in action in France on 16th August, 1917.

Besides a great many families scattered over the North of Ireland and different parts of the South, also in Great Britain and America, we find Gibsons are still very numerously represented in various departments of life in the capital of Ulster, where about 150 distinct branches of their race are to be found to-day.

Reference has been made to the pedigrees of the Bairds and the Cochrans, and before leaving the Gibsons it may be necessary, indeed right, to allude to their origin. The Gibsons descend, through Sir William Mor de Burc (one of the Bourke race), from Pepin le Vieux, Duke of Austrasia, Maire du Palis (622 A.D.), and Chalemagne, Emperor of the West (800 A.D.). This nobleman married a daughter of the King of Scotland and became Lord Warden of Ireland in 1292. His son, Sir Edmund Albanach (Scotch), married Sadhbh, daughter of Desmond O'Malley of the Owles. He had several brothers, one of whom, according to O'Hara, was Hibbun, from whom descended MacHibbun, which has been modernised MacGibbon, Gibson, and Gibbons. The Gibsons are consequently able to trace their pedigree very far back. Walter, uncle of Sir William Mor de Burc, became the first Earl of Ulster and an ancestor of the Kings and Queens of England along the Stuart line. Here we may add some additional connections of the Bairds, Cochrans and Gibsons obtained from the pages of M'Nair.

Helen Baird was married to Walter M'Nair, at Balschargy, barony of Glasgow, on 9th January, 1597. Jonet M'Nair became espoused to Andrew Cochrane, in Meikle, Govan, on 10th April, 1669. Jonet M'Nair, relict of John Cochrane, parish of Hyndland, died on 1st July, 1669. Thomas M'Nair, who went to Illinois in 1837, married in 1846 Sarah Cochran, a native of Erie County, Pennsylvania, who was born on 8th April, 1825. This lady was daughter to Richard Cochran and Nancy Stillman, the former being a native of Ireland, and the latter of Pennsylvania. William Bard, of Hanover, born in 1798, wed, on 5th May, 1837, Mary M'Nair, born on 1st September, 1798, and lived in Pennsylvania.

There was no issue of this marriage. From O'Hara we learn that Robert Nicholson, eldest son of Joseph Nicholson, of Derryogue, Ireland, born in 1793, wed Elizabeth Gibson, of Kilkeel, on 19th October, 1810, and her daughter, born at Kilkeel on 14th November, 1811, married Rev. W. Anderson Scott, B.D., at Nashville, Tennessee, U.S.A., in January, 1836. Her son was Colonel Robert Nicholson Scott, of the U.S.A. Army, who was born in 1838 and lived to a good age.

Coats of arms belonging to the families whose pedigrees have been given vary as the histories of the individual members who achieved distinction. However, some features still remain in common. The Baird crest is a boar's head erased (orange), with the motto, "Vi et virtute"—"By strength and courage." The Cochran crest (Aberdeen branch) is a hand holding a man's heart, with the motto, "Concordia vincit"—"Unanimity overcomes." The Balbrachan branch of the Cochrans has as crest a spear's head, with the motto, "Armis et industria"—"By arms and industry." The crest of the Drumbeck branch is a stag standing at bay, with the motto, "Vigilante Salus"—"Safety by watching." The Ochiltree branch has a horse passant (argent), with the motto, "Virtute et labore"—"By bravery and labour." The Gibson crest in Scotland is a pelican in her nest vulning herself, with the motto, "Pandite coelestes portae"—"Open O ye Heavenly Gates." The Irish Gibsons have a stork's head as crest (sable), crowned (orange), the motto being the same as for the Scottish branch.

Chapter XI.

WASSONS IN ULSTER.

There was just one Wasson family in Belfast in the 17th century, and the members of it may have been the progenitors of other families found later on in Ulster. One of these resides at Ballee, Ballymena, County Antrim.

Although the Wassons are scarce in Ireland there were two of their name who died for King and County in the Great War. These were Albert Wasson, Belfast, Rifleman, 8th Batt. Royal Irish Rifles, who was killed in action in France on 2nd July, 1916; and George Wasson, Cappagh, County Tyrone, Private, 9th Batt. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who was killed in action in France on 1st July, 1916. Along with them may be mentioned Henry Wasson, H.M.S. Hawke, who died on the 15th October, 1914, also in the service of his country. Singular to say, just immediately before the names of these heroes on Ireland's War Records there is given the name of George Washington, Lancashire, 1st Batt. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who was killed in action on 29th September, 1918. He was born at Salford, Lancashire, and very probably descends from the same family that gave George Washington, first President, to America.

The Carrs, a very numerous race in the British Isles, especially the North of Ireland, also had a share in the great fight for freedom which began in 1914, forty-four of them, who joined different regiments, making the supreme sacrifice.

Attempts are made in The Patronymica Britannica to give the origin of a great many families, but we find that in not a few cases the efforts in this direction are little more than guesses. For instance, it gives the name "Giseilbert" as the supposed origin of Gibson, the person referred to being in the army of William the Conqueror. The authority, however, quoted above on the point is both detailed and reliable from every point of view, and, therefore, the Patronymica Britannica cannot be followed. The forebears of the Gibsons did, undoubtedly, come to Great Britain with William the Conqueror, to whom one of them was related, and they are of the line which we have indicated. The Patronymica Britannica

also attempts to give the origin of the Baird race.. It refers in the first instance to the name "Bard," and then goes on to show a preference for another spelling of that patronymic, which is "Bayard," in an effort to show that it belongs to the South of France, the country of Chevalier Bayard, the Knight Sans Peur Sans Reproche. The remark, however, immediately in connection with this that the Bairds are a very strong North Britain connection supplies the negation. The Bairds, like the Cochrans, had their roots in Ireland, and multiplied in the land of their adoption, Scotland, which was then a country for colonization. Here they remained until the reformation had come, and this accounts for the fact that they, along with many others, returned to Ulster professing Protestantism. The Patronymica Britannica records that the Bairds are a very fertile race, which accounts for their numbers. Gilbert Baird, of Auchmudden, Scotland, it states, had, by his wife Lilias, a family of 32 children. This was in the 16th century. A prophet named Thomas the Rhymer predicted that there would be an eagle in the crag adjoining Auchmudden as long as there was a Baird in possession of the place. When the estate changed hands, it is asserted, the eagle deserted the eyrie, but returned when the lands reverted to a Baird. This was over a century ago.

Here we may come to consider some of the probabilities in reference to the original homes of Br. Cochran's American progenitors or their friends. These strongly point to districts lying around or in the neighbourhood of Derry City. There we find the Bairds fairly numerous 150 years ago. Indeed, more numerous than elsewhere in Ulster, and among them men bearing names which suggest the same New Testament origin as that of Br. Cochran's great grandfather, John. Of particular interest in this connection will be found the Hearth Money Rolls and the lists of Protestant householders, also the letters of Mrs. Catchings, who mentions John Baird as one of her relations who came from the neighbourhood of the Liberties of Derry. The Cochrans are also seen to be a considerable section of the population in the Counties of Donegal, Derry and Antrim. Here the spelling of the name of a great many of them corresponds entirely with that of Br. Cochran. A further mark of identification, so far as the Cochrans are concerned, is to be found in the Christian name, Andrew. The wills of the Cochrans reveal the names of Andrew Cochran, of Ferriagh, County Derry; and Andrew Cochran, of Buncrana, County Donegal. The likelihood, indeed, is that one of these Andrews was a very near

relative of the Andrew who crossed to America in the 18th century. The Gibsons are another virile people who were strongly represented in the same areas. In their case, too, we find identification along the line of the Christian name, Samuel. It is probable that a Samuel Gibson from the Northern parts of Derry and Antrim was the friend of the Cochranes, Bairds, and Wassons of American Revolution days. A few miles of distance in upbringing, however, would not seriously interrupt friendly relations between people who had crossed the Atlantic.

Allusion is made by Br. Cochran to a Hegira, from Ulster, in the opening years of the 18th century. This was caused, as history testifies, by the operations of the Tithe Act and landlord pressure, but it was also attributable in a very large measure to unprovided for sons desiring to make a better position for themselves in life in a new country. According to one authority 100,000 migrated from Ireland in the first quarter of the 17th century, and their descendants to-day are to be found in practically every State of the American Union. By their industry they have converted the wilderness into a land of smiling beauty, and by their genius they have helped to build up a State which stands on an equality with, if it does not in some respects surpass, any other ancient or modern.

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